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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 182— BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Aug.	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th "	DELTA *		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th "	KANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
4th Aug.	NAGPORE*	5283	
6th "	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
5th Aug.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
5th "	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
6th "	VARSOVA*	Busreh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

*"Varsova" will sail on Thursday 6th August in place of the usual Friday Sailing.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug	29thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29thSep

* Passengers Steamers.

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For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
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Singapore	300	200	140	100
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Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,583
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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Public Accountant.

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Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
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Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 5196 of 1923.

RANCHODDAS PURSHOTUMDAS. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HARKISONDAS TULSIDAS and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Seti land or ground hereditaments and premises consisting of grass and rice land situate, lying and being in the village of Dahisar Turf Malad in the registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, Taluka South Salsette and in the District of Bombay Suburban and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

LOT No. I

Entry No.	Survey No.		Area A.	Area G.	Assessment exclusive of local fund. Rs.	as.	ps.
911	139	1,2,4, and warkhas	3	27½	22	2	,,
13F	157	1	1	21½	6	7	,,
13F	158	Formerly 11 but now 1		½	,,	1	9
13F	....	Formerly 4 but now ½	1	21	9	6	,,
1040	....	6 to 9	1	6	7	3	,,
1045	....	Formerly 10 but now 10½		9	1	5	,,
13F	....	5		2¼	,,	3	,,
1474	251	warkhas		20	,,	10	,,
			8	28	47	5	9
		One palm, tree			0	4	0
				Total	47	9	9

Together with the building and well standing thereon and is bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East partly by Ghed Bunder and partly by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre. on or towards the south by the land of Chunilal Dayabhai partly by the land of Jekisson Harivallabh and partly by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre, on or towards the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines and on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre and partly by the land of Dahisar khot and partly by the land of Pandurang Hari.

LOT No. II.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area A G	Assessment exclusive of local fund. Rs.	as.	ps.
1112	168	1, 5, 6 & warkhas	3 32 ½	20	8	9

The property is bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the east by the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines, on or towards the South by the land of Estak Bastav Seel on or towards the west partly by the land of Estak Bastav Seel partly by the land of Motiram Pandurang partly by the land of Lodav Gustin Seel partly by the land of Harishanker Madhavrao and partly by the land of Dahisar Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Krishnarao Ramchandra

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1925

(Sd.) R. S. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
23610

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 974 of 1924.

ARAMITA LISBOA DE SOUZA GUIDO and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AUDITHRAO WAGHOJI RAJE SHIRKEE and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1924, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 125 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and also in all the messuage tenement or dwelling house, consisting of three floors built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Manekji but with the exception of the following rooms namely two rooms on the first floor, admeasuring 26.2/9 and 18.2/3 square yards respectively and one loft, consisting of two rooms Nos. 1 and 2 situate between the ground and first floor and together admeasuring 51 square yards and forming part of the premises belonging to the said Agiary, all of which piece or parcel of land is situated in the Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts including the land, belonging to the said Agiary and admeasuring 377 square yards or thereabouts in Fort Division and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 52, New No. 422 Old Survey No. 662, 671, 695, 699 and New Survey No. 2/8887, 2/8888 and 2/8889 and bearing Cadastral Nos. 895 and 895 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under "A" Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41, 43 and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Peerozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy first Baronet, on or towards the east partly by a gully and partly by the house of the said Peerozbai and on or towards the west partly by Hornby Road and partly by Raghunath Dadaji street and on or towards the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner
C23724

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1923.

COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

SITARAM GOVIND RAJI ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY the 20th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate in the Village of Mavji Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel, District Poona, bearing Nos. 1 and 2 and Survey No. 5 admeasuring 34½ Gunthas assessment Re. 0-4-0 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 5 belonging to Gangya Valad Radoa, on the South by land bearing No. 6 belonging to John Summer, on the West by land of Survey No. 7, belonging to Mahadev C. Wadikar on the North by village site of Mahalwada with the building standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of land, situate at Mavji Khandala in the Sub-District and in the Registration Sub-District of Maval Camp Vedgaon District Poona admeasuring 31¾ Gunthas Survey No. 5 Akar Re. 0-4-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 227, belonging to Dr. Turner, on the South by land of Survey No. 6, belonging to John Summer, on the West by the property first described and on the North by Village site land with building standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff at Gresham Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.)—H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23807

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day); under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order.
J. G RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1925.
C23758

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3477 of 1924.

FATMABAI, daughter of Jusab Salehmahomed & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

ALLIMAHOMED SALEHMAHOMED & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 924. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Salleh Mahomed Dosa, deceased, who died at Bombay on 26th day of October, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C23806

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the abovenamed company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 25th day of August, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
N. M. RAIJI,
Liquidators.
C23809

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA, DEVLALI AND NASIK ROAD.

AS A FURTHER CONCESSION, holders of Coupon Books, who have purchased one or more Coupon Books containing 24 Coupons this season will be allowed, if they so desire, to purchase additional Coupon Books, containing 12 Coupons divided into two half books each containing 6 Coupons, on the same conditions as apply to existing Coupon Books.

Coupon Books can now also be used for the reservation of compartments either by the holders themselves or in conjunction with the holder or holders of ordinary tickets on presentation of a signed coupon together with the ordinary ticket or tickets, the necessary additional number of coupons to cover the seating capacity of the compartment reserved being stamped by the Booking Clerk with the words "Used for reserving a compartment".

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Ry.
C23797

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 150, per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs 7/8, per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125, each.

Rs. 3, per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125, each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 3rd August to shareholders whose names are on the register on 13th July, 1925, on presentation of Share Certificates

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 14th July to 25th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
C23650

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

COCOANUT FAIR.

TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1925, being Cocoanut Day, extra Suburban and Harbour Branch (Electric) trains will be run between Bombay, Kurla and Thana. For timings see Notices exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st July, 1925.
C23810

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF HARBOUR BRANCH TRAINS.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1925, 687 Down and 688 Up running between Gowari and Bandra will be cancelled.

2. No. 690 Down leaving V. Terminus at 12/10 and 590 Up arriving at 13/5 will run between V. Terminus and Sewri only on that date.

D. A FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st August, 1925.
C23811

NOTICE.

LOST BOND WARRANT. No. 116 of 12th July, 1924, Customs Bond No. 663 of 4th July, 1924, for 20 cases ex SS. "Axenfels," originally issued to the Netherlands Trading Society and now in the name of Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co. Failing production of the original to the Manager, Land and Bunders, Bombay Port Trust, within seven days from this notice, he will issue a duplicate to Messrs NAROTAM GIRDHAR AND CO., cancelling the original.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
Bombay, 2.
C23813

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will shortly make the following additional appointments in their Technological Laboratory.

One Senior Tester.—Pay Rs. 175—10—225. *Qualifications.*—Honours degree in Science in the Physics-Chemistry or Physics-Mathematics group.

Five Junior Testers and Routine Assistants.—Pay Rs. 75 while on probation and Rs. 90—10—150 on confirmation.

Minimum Qualifications.—Intermediate Science Examination with Physics and Chemistry.

One Spinning Laboratory Clerk and Storekeeper.—Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

Qualifications.—Experience of storekeeper's work and indexing and knowledge of scientific apparatus and mill stores.

All appointments are non-pensionable and subject to probation of three months. On confirmation the Assistants appointed will be admitted to the Committee's Provident Fund to which they will be required to contribute 8—1/3 per cent. of their pay to which the Committee will add an equal amount, plus interest. Leave and travelling allowance on duty as for Government servants of equivalent status. The Assistants appointed will be required to take up their duties at once. Applications with copies of testimonials to reach the SECRETARY, INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than August 10th.

26815

TENDERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of 1,000 tons of Bagdigi or any other 1st class Bengal screened rubble coal, 2" size are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1925. Particulars of analysis and the name of the Colliery together with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount should be sent with the tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Department,
Dated 31-7-25.
C23812

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel No. 20418.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the POST of an ASSISTANT.

Applicants must have practical Banking Experience of some years in a Bank of repute.

Preference will be given to candidates who are graduates.

Age between 25 and 35 preferred

Pay Rs. 200-20-300 per mensem (according to qualifications.) Cash security Rs. 5,000.

Applications with copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him not later than the 15th August, 1925.

Applicants should state the earliest date on which they can take up the appointment after receiving intimation of appointment.

Persons having no practical Banking Experience need not apply.

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Secretary.
C23800

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDUL REHMAN STREET

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 5626 of 1922.

Dawoodbhai Esufally and anr. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Asmaboo and ors. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza and Mirza., Attorneys for the second Defendant, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in pursuance of the Directions contained in the Consent Decree in the above Suit bearing date the 28th day of January 1925, the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of the Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street and the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 53 and Street Nos. 312 to 320 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a property of Abdulally Ahmedji Dubia, on or towards the North partly by the property of Raghoji Cooverji and partly by the property of Essabhai Shaikh Tayeb and on or towards the South by the property of the said Abdulally Ahmedji Dubia and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at Shooshtry Building, 28, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Khatri Mahomed Haji Esuf, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Vally Mahomed Moti the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated the 22nd March 1922, made between the Mortgagor, of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by pulaic auction the undermentioned immoveable Property to-day MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Panjrapole and in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 541-5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 75, 77 and 77 New No. A/7391 Old Survey Nos. 1619, 1619 and New Survey No. 1019 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 6316, 6317 Street Nos. 22, 27, 29, 31 and 33, 35, 37, 39 and bounded on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fattebhoy on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Road and on or towards the West by the property of Goolamhusein Kassumji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHANJI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for Sheth Manilal Hargovandas and Sheth Hargovandas Manchand the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdulah Ahmedji the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd January, 1922, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned moveable property to-day MONDAY, the 3rd August 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure at a fixed and permanent rent of Rs.—together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhanji Street outside the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 97¼ square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 719 and Street No. 70 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Dhanji Dungari Street on or towards the West by the sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Hargovan Manchand and on or towards the South by the property of Rustomji Edulji Subhedar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 36 Tamarind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW WADI LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mathuradas Gokuldas and Bai Kasturbai widow of Moolji Devji proving executor and executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Bai Lilabai widow of Lalji Liladhar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with hereditaments tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of the New Wadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64 New No. 657 Old Survey No. 384 and New Survey No. 286 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 1894-95 Street No. 32-34 (1) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the house of now or late of Vasantrao Atmaram on or towards the South by the house of now or late of Ramrao Anandrao and others, on or towards the East by the New Wadi Lane and on or towards the West by the vacant ground and garden belonging now or late to Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Juggonnath Kirtikar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at 25-27 31, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

HALF ANNA PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR to conduct a charitable institution near Delhi. Medical Graduates of at least five years standing and well up in Maternity work, need only apply. Hindu preferred. Salary according to qualifications upto Rs. 300 P. M., with free quarters, also a Sister. Apply to DR. G.R. KOTHARE, L.M.S., Hon. Surgeon, to out-patients, J. J. Hospital 114, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R1564

WANTED CANDIDATES for appointment as Forest Rangers in the Bombay Presidency after training at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications, Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona, by 1st September, 1925. (2) Form of application is not prescribed but applications should be accompanied by certain certificates, etc. (3) For detailed rules, see "Bombay Government Gazette", Part 1, dated 23rd July 1925 or of subsequent weeks. Applications not conforming to those rules will not be taken into consideration.
A 23704.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDOO GENTLEMAN well qualified and experienced wishes to serve As Secretary on a reasonable good salary, will manage the business affairs as his own, be strictly honest and faithful to the Proprietor Box No. 909, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1522

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced insurance man is willing to take up any responsible post in Life Assurance Coy. Please write Box No. 916 Advt., Depot. "Bombay Chronicle."
B. R. 1563.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT desires post immediately, excellent references. Salary Rs. 100. Write Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1566

GUJARATI, B.C.S., New York University, School of Commerce, wants POSITION with commercial firm. Apply Box No. 914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1555

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO BE LET—From 1st September for Hindoos only, Airy and spacious BLOCKS at Chitnis Building, Wadia Street, Tardeo, near Tram Terminus.
C R1537

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation, New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores and Shipchandlers goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

AT 426, GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKORDWAR—Specious First floor Room suitable for DISPENSARY, CONSULTING ROOM, OFFICE, PEDHI or SHOWROOM, etc., Open on three sides. Fitted with polished partitions, Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/-. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE 17, Elphinstone Circle, Telephone No. 24001.
C R 1563.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

B.S.A. MOTOR CYCLE, solo, 4¼ H.P. with speed gear and kick starter, brand new. N. D. PATEL & COY., 180, Princess Street.
JA R1569

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

1925 FOREIGN INDIA TRADE DIRECTORY. Price Rs. 3-8 D R. POSTWALA, Surat.
T

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS CLEARANCE during August. All Makes from Rs. 30.—TYPWRITER AGENCY, Carpenter Street, Girgaon Bombay.
T. R. 1564.

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
T. R. 1567.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention, moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906. Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.
z

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10/-. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Everything antique. The collector is retiring, so the chance is unique. Hurry up and enquire for anything of antique Glass, China, Ivory, Enamelware, Jewellery, Statues, Paintings, Stonepieces and many minor items. All on quite reasonable prices. Enquire and make sure. If you have to make a noble present to the Bureaucracy or you desire to approach and gain favour with some ruling chief or any aristocracy, you can certainly do no better than to make a present of what is unique, antique, rare and Genuine. Photos and full description on application. A. K. KHAN, Garhi. Farukhabad.
N. R 1556.

AMUSEMENTS

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!!

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE near Charni Road
OPENED BY
THE HONBLE JUSTICE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH
WILL SCREEN

SUVARNA

An excellent piece from Moghul History, on Hindu-Moslem Unity. True love, jealousy, and the adventures of a Moslem youth.

Produced by the LAXMI PICTURES BOMBAY.

Timings Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Sat. Sun. and Holidays Extra Shows at 3-30 P.M.

REDUCED RATES:—Box Rs. 2/- Balcony Re. 1/8 Reserved Re. , I Class As. 12, II Class As. 7, Inter As. 4, III Class As. 3,

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S PICTURE
MULRAJ SOLANKI.
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NOW PLAYING
THE GREATEST PRESCRIPTION FOR WORRY AND GLOOM
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
COME AND GET THE LAUGH OF YOUR LIFE.
PICTORIAL NO. 10.
HOOF BEATS
(SPORTS LIGHT).
PATHE GAZETTE
THE R. A. F. PAGEANT
THE ROYAL HENLEY REGATTA
RAILWAY CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS
"SUZANNE" STILL CHAMPION.
Time:—4, 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
'THE SLANDERERS'
(5 Reels)
featuring
JOHNNY WALKER
GLADYS HULETTE
BILLY SULLIVAN
Two brothers in love with the same girl. But each with fairness and honor. Then evil tongues begin to wag. And a small town was seething with unreasoning suspicion.
'THE SLANDERERS'
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE!
TONGUES OF EVIL!
When you see this picture you'll resolve never to listen to whispering tongues again
'THE SLANDERERS'
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night:— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A Universal-Gibson Production.
"LET 'ER BUCK"
starring the fighting, smiling king of the outdoors
Hoot GIBSON
Wild riding—Stirring action—Exciting climax.
(6 Reels).
He was starving but he tamed an outlaw bronco at the famous Pendleton Rodes just to show a girl that he was game.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy!
"A FAMILY ROW"
featuring
BUDDY MASSENGER
To-Night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8 As. 4 and As. 3, including Tax.
First week first 8 Reels in Stupendous. The Greatest and the most Gorgeous serial ever Screened:

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS
Featuring
SANSONIA
THE STRONGEST MAN OF THE WORLD
HURRY UP!! DON'T MISS!!!

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1st Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 1st Aug. 1923	June 1st to 1st Aug. 1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 06	36 30	50 84	24 22
Fort	0 02	40 33	51 53	26 43
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 01	38 22	..	27 17
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, July 31.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.778
Temperature of Air		82.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.3 "
Dew Point		76.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	81%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		86 8 "
Minimum do. do.	..	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		147 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.03 inches
Total fall during month	..	8.31 "
Do, do year..	..	39.00 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 1st Aug.	..	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Ag	ft in h. m.			ft in h. m.	
Sat	1	0 53 26 1		1	6 38 16 2	
		13 28 28 0			19 33 18 9	
Sun	2	9 46 28 0		2	2 41 15 8	
		21 23 26 7			15 39 19 5	
M	3	10 33 29 2		3	3 34 15 1	
		22 19 27 6			16 30 18 4	
Tu	4	11 17 30 1		4	4 23 14 4	
		23 10 28 3			17 16 17 5	
W	5	12 0 30 6		5	5 11 14 1	
		24 0 28 7			18 0 16 7	
Thu	6	12 42 30 6		6	5 57 14 3	
		.. ..			18 44 16 3	
Fri	7	0 49 28 7		7	6 42 15 0	
		13 21 30 1			19 29 17 3	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 1st August 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.12" of rain, Lahore 1.31", Ambala 0.31", Hissar 2.25" and Delhi 0.17". Skies are clear over the extreme north of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Maximum and minimum temperature were both below normal at Lahore and the maximum alone generally elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.19" of rain and Allahabad 0.92". Skies are heavily clouded and vapour in air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Mainpuri; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.95" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is an excess in upper Sind. Day temperature was generally lower than usual and at Jacobabad it was as much as 20deg. below normal; night temperature was almost as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.31" of rain, Rajkot 0.10", Veraval 0.51", Bhavnagar-Para 0.36" and Ahmedabad 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and in defect at Surat. Maximum temperature was below normal at the former station; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad has had 0.15" of rain and Raipur 0.58". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the southwest of the province the air is drier than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Khandwa, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are lighly to moderatel clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.8degs. (3 degs. above normal) and a minimum value of 77.9 degs (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in west Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature was higher than usual; night temperature was below normal at Ahmednagar only.
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General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak in the central parts of the country and in the Peninsula except in its south. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, Kathiawar and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Gujarat and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Konkan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.85" Calicut 0.13" Cochin 0.47", Trichinopoly 0.18" and Negapatam 0.38".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 31st July 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay monsoon remains weak but the Arabian Sea current has been active in northwest India and the South of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Sind, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay, Report, were:—Port Blair, Tavoy two inches; Mergui three; Silchar five; Shillong one and a half; Calcutta, Darjiling one; Hukitala, Patna one and a half; Gaya one; Purnea two; Bareilly, Chakrata one; Roorkee one and a half; Lyallpur Chera three; Harnai, Dalhandin one; Noggong one; Madura three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.42	0.93	0.81	+0.12	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	1.33	2.72	—1.38	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.12	18.71	10.17	+8.54	34.77
Lahore	1.31	12.72	7.34	+5.38	19.62
Hissar	2.25	10.20	5.53	+4.67	14.47
Ambala	0.31	23.12	11.42	11.70	30.49
Delhi	0.17	14.10	10.08	+3.30	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	26.07	11.82	14.25	26.90
Mainpuri	..	17.75	10.07	+7.68	27.07
Jhansi	0.19	23.59	16.34	+7.25	36.17
Cawnpore	0.02	20.01	14.20	+5.81	35.92
Allahabad	0.92	34.97	17.05	17.92	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	2.21	1.15	+1.06	3.68
Karachi	0.08	2.66	3.87	—1.21	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.89	4.67	+1.22	11.79
Ajmer	..	7.28	9.22	—1.94	20.65
Jaipur	..	9.22	10.65	—1.43	24.21
Kotah	..	19.17	12.82	+6.35	28.23
Mount Abu	0.95	25.74	27.30	—1.56	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.70	8.31	—5.61	14.39
Dwarka	0.31	7.44	8.41	—0.97	13.52
Veraval	0.51	15.16	11.48	+3.68	18.80
Rajkot	0.10	7.98	15.47	—7.49	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.36	13.97	11.04	+2.93	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	..	19.68	25.29	—5.61	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.14	20.13	15.90	+4.23	28.83
Deesa	0.05	11.38	11.53	—0.15	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	17.14	13.58	+3.56	29.19
Indore	..	10.63	15.85	—5.22	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	34.31	25.71	+8.60	55.11
Saugor	..	27.86	21.01	+6.85	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.15	24.10	21.98	+2.11	48.83
Khandwa	..	11.86	14.21	—2.35	29.63
Akola	..	9.24	14.93	—5.69	31.35
Amraoti	..	12.95	15.06	—2.61	33.05
Nagpur	..	24.83	23.24	+1.59	48.97
Chanda	..	18.46	24.24	—5.78	51.90
Raipur	0.58	33.58	23.94	+9.64	50.83
Do. 31st	0.13	33.00	23.46	+9.55	50.85
Bombay	0.06	36.30	43.13	—6.83	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.04	43.78	62.56	18.78	99.98
Mormugao	0.08	53.36	61.47	—8.11	94.95
Karwar	0.35	82.11	75.89	+6.22	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	7.30	9.22	—1.92	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.60	8.67	—3.17	22.33
Poona	..	6.75	11.94	—5.19	27.11
Sholapur	..	5.10	9.11	—4.01	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.69	5.60	—4.91	20.90
Belgaum	..	31.75	24.77	+6.98	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	6.36	12.06	—5.70	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	13.49	16.15	—2.70	40.08
Hyderabad	..	5.86	11.26	—5.40	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.85	87.13	74.69	12.94	125.68
Calicut	0.13	71.60	65.00	+6.60	117.18
Cochin	0.47	39.61	61.84	12.53	114.61
Trivandrum	0.04	12.29	20.93	—8.64	62.51
Ceylon— Colombo	1.48	14.93	13.16	+1.77	84.13
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	11.09	11.11	—0.02	41.59
Bellary	0.07	0.37	3.74	—3.37	20.6
Cuddapah	0.02	9.32	6.96	+2.36	31.22
Madras	..	4.06	5.97	—1.92	50.74
Bangalore	..	4.88	7.21	—2.33	35.37
Coimbatore	0.09	3.21	3.16	+0.06	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.18	5.32	3.02	+2.30	33.18
Negapatam	0.38	1.49	5.27	—1.85	54.98

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.53 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.45 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.23
January	23.71
March	23.96
New York Noon Call.	
October	24.27
January	23.77
March	24.03
New Orleans 10 a.m	
October	23.56
January	23.68

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C Liverpool:—

Liverpool, July 31.

August	12.99—.29
September	12.85—.29
October	12.74—.29
November	12.67—.27
December	12.69—.27
January	12.68—.28
February	12.68—.28
March	12.72—.27
April	12.72—.26
May	12.76—.26
June	12.72—.26
July	12.72—.25
August	12.70

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31.

August	27.60—.25
September	26.25—.55
October	25.40—.40
November	23.65—.20
December	23.15—.20
January	22.55—.20
February	22.50—.20
March	22.30—.20
April	22.25—.20
May	22.20—.20
June	22.15—.20
July	22.10—.20

Manchester Tone larger cloth demand—yarns improved—request.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31.

Scinde, "Good"	9.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.10
Scinde, "Fine"	10.50
Bengal, "Good"	9.80
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.20
Bengal, "Fine"	10.60
Oomra, "Good"	10.50
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.90
Oomra, "Fine"	11.30
Broach, "Good"	11.25
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.65
Broach, "Fine"	12.05

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 31.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.36—.04
January	23.85—.05
March	24.17—.05
May	24.43—.02

New York Aug 1.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.10 —.26
January	23.63 —.22
March	23.92 —.25
May	24.23 —.20

Liverpool, July 31.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	unquoted.
October	12.74—.29
January	12.68—.28
March	12.72—.27
May	12.76

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York July 31.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	13,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
October	24.36 —.04
January	23.85 —.05
March	24.17 —.05
May	24.43 —.02
Spot Cotton at New York	24.85 —.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.25 unchgd
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—	
October	23.73 unchgd
January	23.85 —02

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2.

Demand Bills 4.85.31.

Silver Commercial Bars—Foreigned Mined 69 5/8.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York July 31.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	44,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	19,000
Week's Exports to Japan	35,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	211,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	156,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 31.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
Total Forwarded consumer	60,000
Total Imports	21,000
Total Stock	642,000
Actual Weekly Sales	20,270
Water Twist	1/10
Printers Cloth	40

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug 1.

Cotton delivery Mid. Uplans G.O.G. Liverpool closed.

WHEAT.

London, July 31.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. July/Aug sellers 57.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 58/6.

Tone:—Dull.

Australian June/July quiet sellers 56/6.

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 57—firm inactive.

Tone:—Dull.

Cargo Victorian Wheat May Bill Lading paid in France 56/9.

SEEDS.

London, July 31.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 11/16 S/O paid.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £18 3/8 Jan./Feb. near value.

Tone:—Slow.

Cottonseed Bombay £9½ A./S. value £9⅝ O/N value steady.

Castoreseed Bombay £22¼ A/S sellers slow.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton J./A. quoted £21 5/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton J./A. quoted £21 7/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton J./A. nominal £23 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton J./A. nominal £20 7/8.

Tone of Rapeseed:—No demand.

Yellow Cawnpore July/Aug. nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay Aug/Sept. firm £22½.

LINSEED.

London, July 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug.-Sept. sellers £21 3/4.

Tone:—Firm but not much doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug. value 40/6.

Raw Linseed, Buyers, etc. Sept/Oct. sellers 40/9.

METALS.

London, July 31.

English best Selected Copper £63¾.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/16.

Copper Braziers £80½.

Yellow Metal £68¼.

Hard Spelter £30 7/8.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

Tin Block £263 3/4.

SUGAR MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, July 31.

During the week under review Ready Prices are more or less unchanged around last week-end price-levels. Purchase Enquiries have been on a limited scale, daily clearance includng local requirements averaging 3,400 bags a day as against 4,500 per day during the last week. The highest and lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/4 and Rs. 15/2 for Java Ready Sugar.

Our Forward Market was steady around last week-end price-levels for the first half of the week, then underwent a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. for the succeeding two days and the close of the week again evidenced a steadier aspect, there being on the whole fluctuations to the extent of 2 to 3d. per cwt. throughout the week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Sh. 14/9 and Sh. 14/6 for July, Sh. 15/3 and Sh. 15/1 for August-Sept Sh. 15/9 and Sh. 15/6 for Oct-Nov.-Dec. and Sh. 16/1 and Sh. 15/10 for Jan.-Feb-March. Shipment.

Total Stcks inclusive of fresh arrival of 279,000 bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Gandara are estimated at 1,40,000 bags of Java Sugar and 2,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the quotation ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment. July Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. 15/7 per cwt. F. B.H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

BARLEY.

London, July 31.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 41.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 31.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

London, July 31.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/7½.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./Mar. sellers 15/10½.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./Mar. sellers 16/1.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./Mar. sellers 16/1¾.

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 31.

Tele. Transfers £1/6 1/8 firm.

Bar Gold 4.4.11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 steady.

London, August 1.

Tele. Transfer 1/6 1/8 firm.

Bar Gold £4, 4, 11½ steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 steady.

London, July 31.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32.

Bar Silver 2 monthe hence 32 1/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—India China bought. Offerings small. Closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March, 1925.

Bullion Shipments £487,251

Sovereigns for Export to Java £25,000.

Sovereigns for Exports to Singapore £20,000.

Holiday in London and Liverpool until Tuesday.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 31.

Stockholm	18.06
Christiania	26.70
Amsterdam	12.01
Switzerland	25.01

New York July 31.

Demand Bills 4.85.31.

London, July 31.

Exchange on London in Paris	102.40
Exchange on London in Germany	204.00
Exchange on London in Italy	132.65

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 31.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4 October.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16 November.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8

Discount Fine Trade Bill 6 m/st 5 3/4.

Rentres 5 per cent 15 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 31.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 +⅛

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91½ unchgd.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 7/16 +⅛.

Conversion Loan £77 1/16—11/16.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101¼ unchgd.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. 105½ unchgd.

Consols 2½ per cent. 56¼ +6½.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 nominal.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan), 67.

Government Securities 3 per cent. 58.

SHARES.

London, July 31.

Hongkong Bank	£138 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/16

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS AS ON THE 24TH JULY.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4.77,50,000
Public Deposits	23,38,86,000
Other Deposits	76,51,53,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	79,53,000
Rupees	1,11,09,92,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	12,41,72,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,,19,78,000
Loans	16,64,47,000
Cash Credits	27,73,50,000
Inland bills discounted and Purchased	4,56,25,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	31,57,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,74,58,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	40,88,000
Balances with other Banks	13,13,000
	65,15,88,000
Cash	44,94,04,000
Rupees	1,11,09,92,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£1,256,800
Advances in London	£1,192,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 76,000

Percentage 44.62, Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	2,49,74,000 Inc.
Other Deposits	17,56,000 Dec.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	2,98,000 Dec.
Loans	1,00,98,000 Dec.
Cash Credits	9,59,000 Dec.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	70,66,000-Dec.
Cash	4.06,65,000 Inc.

Percentage 44.62.

RUBBER.

London, July 31.

Market has been erratic under bear raid and aided by the anti-restriction campaign, though sellers were relying on actual strength of position not being stampeded. Meanwhile, demand from consumers has latterly been distinctly better and authoritative sources, deprecating certain methods of attackers express opinion that technical position owing to rapidity of advance, invited attack but point out that very large proportion was sold over 1926 at 17 pence, while census would show that average of 1926 sales is below 24 pence. Therefore whole argument should not be based on value of spot in Lands at given moment.

London, July 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sept/Oct. sellers 48/.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot August value 44/-.

Tone:—Firmer on some speculative buying and to absence of selling pressure.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets August paid sellers 45/-.

PROF. ROBERTS ON CHINA'S PLIGHT.

FOREIGN AGGRANDISEMENT AND INTERVAL DISSENSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Prof. Roberts of the Shanghai University paid a visit to the Gujarat Vidyapith yesterday. He addressed the students on the situation in China. In a few words he attempted to gve a balanced and impartial view of the Chinese movement. He began the Chinese history from the Opium War after which the power and prestige of the Chinese Government, in international affairs, rapidly declined. During the last half a century European Powers had obtained settlements on Chinese territory, where they exercised extra-territorial powers, in derogation of Chinese sovereignity. This is now keenly resented by the Chinese and rightly so. But the Professor explained that Foreign Governments have by this time evolved a stable and strong Government within the settlements and are willing to part with their powers, provided the Chinese Government promises to be as strong and as stable. The Chinese, however, have neither a legal system nor a judicial machinery which satisfies foreigners. The study of law is not popular and the administration of law is not free from corruption.

The Chinese object to the foreign settlements on other grounds also. They allege that whenever there is Civil war in China, and that happens but too often, the settlements afford a refuge to the defeated party. Recalcitrant chiefs organise their forces in the safety of foreign jurisdiction. The Professor agreed that sometimes this was not true but very often it was but too true. It is also believed that the settlements are the thin end of the wedge and will lead to the 'peaceful' penetration of China and its gradual disruption and division among rapacious foreigners.

Asked whether America had secured a footing in China, from any altruistic feelings, the Professor smiled and good-humouredly replied that so much has been said about the altruism of America that he, an American, hesitated to claim those feelings, in any special sense, for his country. But he hinted that though America was not loath to take any commercial advantages in China, its policy was not so well-planned and thoroughly executed, as that of other countries—say of the British; that the Americans did not wish to take any undue advantage of the situation, but were ready to deal with the Chinese on fair terms.

The Russo-Japanese war roused the Chinese to a sense of the reality and when Japan acquired Korea there was great resentment. The demands of Japan at Versailles and the acquisition of Tsing Tao, Weihai-Wei, etc. after the Peace gave a point and force to the awakened national feeling. Yet, the position of China is better now than it has been since 1840. In 1911 the Republican form of Government was introduced, but monarchical tendencies soon asserted themselves. The Ordinary Chinese, not yet sufficiently politically-minded and has not yet made up his mind as to the form of Government suited for his country. At present there are too many factions and civil war is rampant. Yet the Chinese detest their military leaders and would not confer any positions of trust on them. This, however, does not mean any love of pacificism or leaning to non-violence.

Asked whether the message of Satyagraha had reached them, the Professor replied that the Chinese were mere Chinese. Their outlook was essentially local and their knowledge of India little. Their hatred even of the Japanese did not mean an interest in Japanese affairs and study of their history and culture.

Asked about Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Professor said that he was one of the most respected leaders of China and might be compared to Gandhiji in India. He was thought to be too much of a visionary, among a people so eminently practical as the Chinese. Yet Dr. Sun had one practical measure very much to his heart—the construction of railway in China and the inter-linking of distant parts of China. Such a scheme would have tended to greater solidarity of feeling and unity of political policy. This was, however, not to be. China was too poor to construct its own railways and foreign countries too much afraid of the insecurity of Government to finance them. Dr. Sun had also a wider outlook and watched political upheavals in other Asiatic Countries. He believed that the Indian unrest was partly due to the Republican revolution which he organised. Asked whether there had been any spiritual upheaval in China, the Professor smiled and said that the Chinese were too 'practical' a people to be spiritual. Their Taoism and even Buddhism was for them more a code of manners than of morals.

Prof. Roberts also gave an interesting account of the part that students have taken in the Chinese movement.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

FOURTH SESSION TO BE HELD AT POONA.

A Bulletin issued from the office of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, Poona, says:—

The question of holding the 4th Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference had come before the Council of the Deccan Sabha in May last, and the Council of the Deccan Sabha had then come to the decision that the Conference may not be held in Maharashtra this time. When, however, the question of holding the Conference was again mooted, the Council of the Deccan Sabha, seeing the need of the hour, resolved to undertake the responsibility and to hold the Conference at Poona either in the last week of August or in the first week of September. The Secretary of State for India, in his speech in the House of Lords, has shown his willingness to have the Royal Commission appointed, even before 1929, to investigate the possible avenues of progress towards self-government. He has, in this speech of his, invited the leaders of all parties in India to co-operate with Government and work out the present Reforms, so as to allow the Government to consider the possibilities of taking further steps. Though his speech is very disappointing, he has, at any rate, indicated his willingness to give due consideration to any proposals of constitutional advance which may proceed from this country with a reasonable amount of support. And then the lead given to his party by his Faridpur speech by the late Mr. C. R. Das, just before his unfortunate death, has brought about a change in the situation.

In these circumstances, it is hoped that the decision of the Deccan Sabha to hold the Conference at Poona would be welcomed by Liberals all over the Presidency, and that they would muster strong and help to make the Conference a real success.

At the General Meeting of the Deccan Sabha, held on 20th July 1925, a Reception Committee for the holding of this conference was formed and the Committee elected the following ladies and gentlemen as Office Bearers and members of the Executive Committee:—Chairman Reception Committee—Mr. B. S. Kamat; Vice-Chairmen Reception Committee.—Rao Bahadur H. V. Chinmulgund, Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law; Secretaries.—Messrs. A. V. Patvardhan, G. G. Thakar, A. L. Deshpande and S. K. Shindkar; Members of the Executive Committee.—Messrs. D. V. Ambekar, Mr. S. N. Karnatki, Prof. V. K. Joag, Prof. K. M. Khadye, Mr. G. R. Gandhi, Mrs. Kashibai Devadhar, Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, Mr. D. H. Bhat, Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was offered the Presidentship of the Conference and he has kindly accepted it.

The probable dates of the Session of the Conference are 29th and 30th August 1925.

The Reception Committee has decided to charge Rs. 5 as the minimum fee for the membership of the Reception Committee, while the delegation fee will be Rs. 3. Ladies will be charged Rs. 2 for membership of the Reception Committee, while Re. 1 will be the delegation fee for ladies.

Those who desire the Reception Committee to make arrangements for their boarding and lodging during the Session should give a week's intimation to the Secretaries.

The Reception Committee will be glad to know from constituent bodies, by the 15th of August 1925, the number of delegates that intend attending the ensuing Conference.

Constituent Bodies and also individual Liberals should send to the Reception Committee at an early date their suggestions as to the subjects they desire to be brought up for discussion before the Subjects Committee of the Conference. All such suggestions will be taken into consideration by the special sub-Committee that would be appointed by the Reception Committee for the purpose of drafting the resolutions for submission to the Subjects Committee.

MUNICIAPL GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. HEERJIBEHEDIN'S CANDIDATURE AND "PRACTICAL SCHEME."

Mr. Erachsahah R. Heerjibehedin, Editor and Proprietor of the "Kaiser-e-Hind" in the course of a manifesto to the press, announces his intention of contesting one of the seats in D. Ward in the forthcoming general election of the Bombay Municipality, which comes off in the beginning of the next year. He says that after his recent success in the bye-election from A Ward, he was prevailed on by some of his well-wishers to put forward his candidature, in the general election also, from the same (A) Ward; but he says that as this is likely to interefore with the interests of some of his valued colleagues, who are members of the Corporation for a very long time, he deems it right to put forward his candidature from D Ward where he resides, and where the strength of Parsi voters is about 4,200. He hopes to receive "solid votes" from his "hundreds of well-wishers" and "thousands of readers", especially the Parsis, and appeals to them to reserve their votes for him in the keen contest which is likely to take place from D Ward.

Mr. Heerjibehedin adds that in the event of his being elected, in the said election, he proposes to devise a scheme (which will be placed before the public "in due course") whereby voters who seek to redress their grievances from the Municipal authorities will be advised how to proceed in the matter, and also to acquaint himself with the "feelings and requirements" of the voters, and with that end in view invites the public to make their suggestions to him in that connection.

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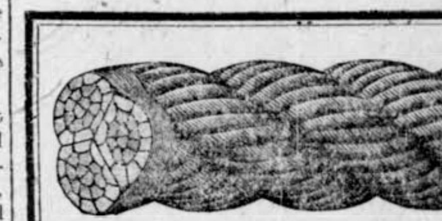

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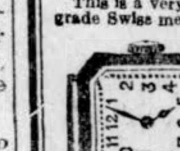

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SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

POONA BEAT BOMBAY.

The two-day match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana which was continued on Sunday resulted in a defeat for the local side by 108 runs. Poona won the toss and elected to bat first on the opening day, but met with scant success, the whole side being dismissed for 128 runs. Hughes-Hallett played a good inning for his 57 runs which was the only substantial individual score. Matters looked very easy for Bombay, but cricket is an uncertain game and Bombay failed badly. With the exception of Travers who remained unbeaten with a patient 34, the team could do nothing right and the side was dismissed for a paltry 72. Poona started badly again but Vevey adjusted matters with an invaluable 81 before succumbing to the wiles of Travers. Miller was the next highest scorer with 37 runs, and the innings closed for 201 runs. Left with 258 runs to win the local Gymkhana started wel but the tail failed to wag Travers again distinguished himself with a valuable 51 while Cullen remained unbeaten with 34. The innings closed for 149 runs leaving the Poona side winners by 108 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA, 1ST INNINGS.

Lieut. H. B. Morkhill b Ingham 0, Major S. G. Walker c and b Ingham 14, K. S Rajendra Singh run out 2, Lieut R. K. Miller c Andrews, b Ingham 0, Lt Col. H. B. Monat, c Ingham, b Travers 6. Capt. M. Hughes-Hallett, c Travers, b Andrews 57, Capt. N. Hastings c Travers b Travers 5, Capt. N. Hastings ct Travers, b Cullen 17, Lieut W. E. Vezey, b Andrews 16. Lt. Howlett l b w Travers 0. Major Lancaster, not out 1, Extras 10, Total 128.

Bowling Analysis: Ingham 3 wickets for 28 runns, Andrews 2 wickets for 21 runs, Wavers 3 wickets for 18 runs, Cullen 1 wicket for 11 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA, 2ND INNINGS.

Lieut. H. B. Morkhill b l w Andrews 11, Major G. S. Walker c Radcliffe b Ingham 3, Lieut W.E. Vezey l, b. w. Travers 81. K.S. Rajendra Singh c King b Ingham 0, Capt. Hughes-Hallett c Ingham, Travers 15, Lieut, R. K. Miller c Radcliffe b Travers 37, Lt. Col. Monat b Cullen 17, Lt. Carter b Travers 2, Capt. Hastings c Travers b Cullen 14, Lt. Howlett c Mackinnon b Travers 1, Major Lancaster not out 5, Extras 15. Total 201.

Bowling Analysis: Travers 5 for 30, Anarews 1 for 39, Cullen 2 for 17, Ingham 2 for 36.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 1ST INNINGS.

R. Andrews c Lancaster, b Howlett 0, J. P. King c Lancaster, b Howlett 9, H. F. Milne b Howlett 1, M. Mackinnon b Howlett 3, W. J. Cullen c Hastings, b Howlett 7, F. G. Travers, not out 34, A. H. Champion c Vezey, b Howlett 4, W. L. Redcliffe, c and b Hughes-Hallett 1, J. N. Compton, b Hughes-Hallett 3, G. E. M. Weir, b Hughes-Hallett 0. J. L. Ingham c Morkhill, b Hughes-Hallett 3, Extras 7. Total 72.

Bowling Analysis: Howlett 6 for 20, Hughes-Hallett 4 for 5 Monat 0 for 23, Lancaster 0 for 17.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND INNINGS.

J. P. King b Hughes-Hallet 4, M. Mackinnon c Howlett b Hallet 24, H. F. Milne b Howlett 11, R. Andrews b Howlett 5, F. G. Travers b Rajendra Singh 51, W. Cullen not out 34, A. Champion c Vezey b Howlett 0, J. Compton b Hughes-Hallet 3, J. Ingham c and b Hughes-Hallet 1, Weid (absent) 0, Extras 10, Total 149.

Bowling Analysis: Hughes-Hallet 4 for 65, Howlett 4 for 63, Rajendra Singh 1 for 20.

HINDU GYMKHANA AND PARSI GYMKHANA DRAW.

An interesting whole day match took place on the Hindu Gymkhana ground where a strong representative home side met an equally strong combination of the Parsi Gymkhana. Play commenced at 11-30 a.m. and the home side batted upto 4-15 p.m. when the score stood at 204 runs for 4 wickets. L. P. Jai batted brilliantly and scored his second century this season. Playing all round the wicket he passed his half century in twenty minutes, his century coming after two hours. Vithal appeared to be well set, but was unfortutnate to be run out at 17. Having ample time to make up the required runs the Parsis opened their innings well with Kalapesi and Pavri, but the scoring was pretty slow and at the call of time they could only collect 121 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. Kalapesi played throughout the innings for his 47 runs, remaining unbeaten when stumps were drawn. This is a good sign and it is hoped that the crack Presidency player has now broken the spell of his continual bad luck.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

K. G. Pardeshi, c Marshal, b Bulsara 22; B. D. Jog, st b Bulsara 24; L. P. Jai not out, 101; P. Vithal, run out, 17; D. L. Pupala, c Maneckshaw, b Kalapesi, 33; B S. Muzumdar, K. R. Swami, P. Shivaram, S. R. Godambe, M. H. Chandarana, C. M. Rana, did not bat. Extras 7; Total for 4 wickets 204.

Bowling: Kalapesi 1 for 56, Bulsara 2 for 96.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

B. K. Kalapesi, not out, 47; N. P. Pavri, b Chandarana, 38; F. E. Kapadia, c Jog, b Chandarana, 14; S. Colah, l-b-w, C. M. Rana, 2; H. N. Contractor not out, 12; N. D. Marshall, K. P. Umrigar, H. J. Engineer, M. J. Maneckshaw, P. H. Daruwalla, R. D. Bulsara, did not bat. Extras 8; Total for 3 wickets 121

Bowling: Chandarana 2 for 45, C. M. Rana 1 for 12.

CRESCENT SP. CLUB VS. PARSI GYM. "K."

The second team played a drawn game against a good batting side of the Crescent Sporting Club. Vasania 59, R. Shaikh 30, and Dubash 35 were the chief contributors to the total of 181 runs. The Parsis opened well, but still had one wicket in hand at the call of time, the score board indicating 104 runs.

CRESCENT SPORTING CLUB.

R. Shaikh 30, H. Syed 6, M. Syed 1, Vasania 59, S. Syed 1, Mistry 11, Dubash 25, Bharucha 9, Ismail 1, Oosman 1, Yusuf 0. Extras 17, Total 181.

PARSI GYMKHANA 'B.'

Madon 22, Mody 26, Bhiwandiwalla 23, Suntoke 5, Adonwalla 1, Mullen 15, Sunjana 2, Sethna 2, Master 2, Dastur 0, Tarapore (did not bat). Extras 7, Total for 9 wickets 104.

ISLAM GYMKHANA WIN.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the Islam Gymkhana won their match against the Liberal Cricket Club by 22 runs. G. M. Shaikh the opening batsman played steadily in collecting his 25 runs, and later on Barodawalla and Kazi hit up 31 and 34 runs respectively. For the Parsis Dodhy was the only batsman to show any confidence.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G. M. Sheikh 25, Ishakoor 9, Jamadar 1, Contractor 6, Barodawalla 31, Peerbhoy 0, Lakhani 5, Mahmood 20, Kazi 34, Erfani 2, Khatkhatay 2, Extras 5. Total 140.

Bowling: Patel 7 wickets for 38 runs.

LIBERAL C. C.

Badshah 17, Khajotia 1, Dodhy 29, Elavia 5, Panthaki 7, Bhoot 14, Patel 1, Todiwalla 5, Bulsara 13, Kapadia 0, Acharwalla 7, Extras 19, Total 118.

Bowling: Mahmood 6 wickets for 46 runs, Lakhani 4 wickets for 43 runs.

BOMBAY BATTALION BEAT MACKINNON MCKENZIE.

The Bombay Battalion won by 28 runs a low scoring match against Mackinnon McKenzie. The grass was unusually long a fact which was detrimental to good cricket.

BOMBAY BATTALION.

Ernst 3, C. Hebberd 0, W. Dukes 3, Windsor 6, Wilson 20, Leonzim 6, Dukes G. 0, Vakil 29, Crisp 1, Khan Sahet 3, Macnaghten not 1, Etras 5, Total 77.

MACKINNON McKENZIE.

Wadia 0, Ezekiel 4, Mowji 4, Beale 4, Petrie 24, Mobedjina 0, Hill 1, Jayker 0, Kodikal 1, Mehta 0, Soares 3, Extras 8. Total 49.

SATURDAY'S MACHES.

HINDU GYM. VS. ELPHINSTONE. C. CLUB.

When the Hindus met the Elphinstone C. Club on the Kennddy Sea Face, it was Vithal's brilliant batting which saved them from a certain defeat. The Elphinstone Club, batting first, opened well and had scored 43 before the first wicket fell J. Elchidana with 54 and S. K. Lilaowalla with 49 were the top-scores, though both were extremely fortunate in the matter of lives. The tail did not wag at all, the last five players collecting only 15 runs between them. The Hindus started disastrously losing 6 wickets for 80 runs. But Vithal stayed the rot and hit lustily for his 86 runs before being bowled by Elavia.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

J. H. Elchidana b Chandarana 54; M. P. Pavri St. Kagal 23; S. K. Lilaowalla and b Kagal 49; D.K. Kapadia b Kagal 1; I. N. Elavia c Dongre b Kagal 27; B. S. Bhappu b Chandarana 3; M. D. Banaji Chandarana 3; M. N. Contractor run out 4; S. Darmvalla b Kagal 3; N.V. Dodhi not out 2; H. Wadia b Chandarana 0; Extras 7; Total 176.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M. B. Rao c Banaji b Bappu 12; B. D. Jog c Elchiana b Bhappu 0; S. S. Dongre b Elavia 9; P. Vithal b Elavia 86; K. G. Pardeshi St. b Bhappu 2; K. R. Swami b Elavia 8; H. Mahale lbw. Lalaowalla 14; S. M. Belsare c Banaji b Bhappu 2; B. R. Kagal not out 11; Chandarana K. J. Pathare did not bat. Extra 3; Total for 8 wickets 147.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 31.

The following are results of the county cricket matches that began on Wednesday:—

Gloucestershire v. Surrey:—Surrey won by 196 runs. Surrey 320 and 201 for 5 and declared (Fender 58). Gloucester 198 and 127 (Fender 5 for 57, Peach 3 for 4).

Northamptonshire v Lancashire:—Lancashire won by 61 runs. Lancashire 202 and 223 (Clark 4 for 37). Northants 133 and 231 (Bellamy 64 not out, Sibbles 4 for 53).

Derbyshire v. Essex:—Essex won on the first innings. Essex 302 and 142 for 5. Derbyshire 222 (Lee 65. Hipkin 5 for 44).

Notts v. Kent:—Kent won by four wickets. Notts 154 and 377 (Payton 69). Kent 205 and 329 for 6 (J. Bryan 172 not out, C. Knott 57).

Somerset v. Glamorgan:—Somerset won on the first innings. Somerset 165 and 82. Glamorgan 99 and 110 for 5.—Reuter's special.

LONDON, Aug 1.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—Rain interferred with play everywhere:—

Glamorgan vs. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI at Cardiff:—

Glamorgan 214. Leveson Gowers 50 for 2.

Surrey vs. Notts at the Ovel:—Notts 189 for 5 (Carr 53, Whysall 50).

Sussex vs. Middlesex at Brighton:—Sussex 117 (Haig 4 for 30. Hearne 5 for 38.) Middlesex 92 for 4.

Kent vs. Hampshire at Canterbury:—Hampshire 46 for 4.

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Sheffield:—Lancashire 176 for 1. (Hallows 79, Makepeace 78, not out.)

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire at Derby:—Derby 134. Warwick 68 for one.

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Leicester:—136 for 2. (Berry 51.)

Worcestershire vs. Essex at Worcester:—Worcester 241 for eight.

Gloucestershire vs. Somerset at Bristol:—Gloucester 360 for nine (Dipper 150 Bloodworth 67).—Reuter's Special.

TROUBLE AT PANIPAT.

SIMLA, August 2.

A report received on 1st August from the Deputy Commissioner of Karnal states that the Muharrum procession at Panipat was held up for over three hours by a crowd of villagers, chiefly Jats over 1,000 strong. This crowd which was armed with lathie and other rustic weapons had apparently been collected and harboured in the town expressly for the purpose of interfering with the procession. The local Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police succeeded in preventing the mob from coming to blows with the huge crowd of Muslims accompanying Tazias who were waiting to pass along the prescribed route. Both the officers were assaulted, the Deputy Superintendent being injured. The Muslim crowd was throughout kept under control.

At 6-30 p.m. the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police arrived by car from Karnal. The crowd of villagers refused to disperse on the District Magistrate's order, but were eventually dispersed by the Police without resort to firing. Over 300 arrests were made and three constables were injured. The police are said to have acted with great gallantry and coolness in circumstances of grave danger.

The situation is reported to be now entirely under control.—A. P.

PROTEST OF "FIGHTING CLASS COMMUNITIES"

A public meeting of the "fighting class communities" was held on Thursday last, on Shri Shivaji grounds at Poona, under the presidentship of Mr. A. N. Surve, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This public meeting expresses its extreme disappointment at the non-inclusion in the Skeen Committee of a representative belonging to Martial Hindu races, i.e. Marathas and other Communities who at great sacrifice helped the British in the last war with man powers, and in other ways, and respectfully requests that a representative of these communities be appointed to watch and safeguard the interests of these classes.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON DEFENCELESS WOMAN.

ACCUSED GETS 4 MONTHS' HARD LAROUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 30.

Paskoolia Inas Damel (Pascal Ingatius De Mello) who had been charged by the Borivli Police, before Mr. Gunjikar, the Bandra Resident Magistrate, under Secs. 376-511 and 392 I.P.C. was the other day sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment (under section 392).

The accused is an Indian Christian villager of Gorai in Salsette. The accusation against him was that as the complainant Zanoo Nigrel (Joana Nigrel) was returning to her house at Utan from Gorai where she had come to make some purchases accompanied by a girl by the name of Natal, the accused forcibly took her and her companion off the road into the jungle, sat on her chest and attempted to outrage her. With a view to gaining has object, the woman alleged, the accused threatened to stab her with a knife. He also snatched off the silver chain of the value of Rs. 6 from the woman's neck.

His worship in the course of his judgment observed that the girl did not inform the women who came on the scene immediately about any attempt at rape. He, therefore, did not believe this part of the story which appeared to him to be an after-thought. The Court therefore, charged the accused only under Sec. 392.

In passing sentence his worship remarked that the accused was guilty of a cowardly attack on a defenceless woman in a lonely part of the road. The accused had admitted a previous conviction. Taking into consideration the defence pleader's appeal for a lenient sentence as the accused, he urged, was in destitute circumstances owing to his three brothers having been recently committed to the Sessions Court for trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; the fact that seven years had passed since the last conviction; that the value of the property was small; and that the complainant had tried to exaggerate the story by adding a filthy charge, the Court sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months' only.

The silver chain was ordered to be handed over to the complainant and the torn bodice to be destroyed under Sec. 517 Cr. P. C.

THE ONE QUESTION,

GOVT. AND MILL WORKERS.

The "Leader" writes:—

What is the net result of the debate in the Bombay Council on the threatened reduction of wages of mill labourers? The Associated Press report leaves us somewhat in doubt on the point. At the moment the discussion of the effect of Japan's competition and of the cotton excise duty is of somewhat academic interest. The one question of immediate importance is whether the reduction of wages is to become a fact on the 1st of September. Will the Government of Bombay intervene to save the situation? We think it their clear duty to do so and we hope they mean to. But this does not come out clearly from the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward as telegraphed by the Associated Press.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Geoffrey Clarke's 28 months' leave from 8th August preparatory to retirement and Mr. G. P. Roy's officiating appointment, as Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs are gazetted.—A. P.

Sir Claud Jacob, Commander-in-Chief with Lady Jacob and personal staff arrived at Madras on Saturday from Trichinopoly. His Excellency motored from the station to the Island to inspect the troops of the City on parade.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice Lindsay, Mr. Justice Daniels and Mr. Justice Boys will spend the long vacation in England. Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Stuart are already at home on leave.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler will arrive in Rangoon on Tuesday 4th August by s.s. "Angora." The arrival will be private and His Excellency will proceed to the Government House where he will resume the office as Governor of Burma.

A press note says:—Having regard to the climatic conditions of Sukkur, in which the anti-rabic vaccine is open to grave risk of deterioration through excessive heat, and the proximity of Sukkur to Karachi, Government have decided that anti-rabic treatment at the Civil Hospital Sukkur, should be discontinued from June 1925.

The Associated Press sends the following correction:—

In the course of a recent Nagpur message on the Voters' Conference to which five districts had sent one representative each it was stated that Sir G. M. Chitnavis moved a lengthy resolution. Sir G. M. Chitnavis only intervened to make an observation and did not move any resolution.—A.P

At a public meeting held at Parola on 31st July under the presidentship of Sheth Chhabildas Ramdas a resolution was passed praying Government to order Amalner Court to remain subordinate to Dhulia District Court instead of making it subordinate to the proposed Jalgaon District Court as the latter arrangement would cause great hardship and inconvenience and be unnecessarily expensive to all residing within the jurisdiction of Amalner court and much more so to the residents of Parola town and taluka.—A. P.

HAROLD LLOYD AT PATHE'S,

Harold Lloyd makes the world laugh. "From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he is all mirth." There is no geographical limit to his fame as fun maker. Wherever his bespectacled countenance appears on the screen, it is a signal for hilarity. All British Isles welcome him. In Spain laughter starts when his name is thrown upon the screen. India also adores this Momus of the screen. Harold Lloyd realised his ambition, when he made "Grandma's Boy," his first five reel comedy. It was human and was hailed by critics universally as the greatest comedy ever made. But he has gone a step further with his latest "Dr. Jack." It also tells a human story as joyful as "Grandma's Boy," only it is funnier and causes more amusement by distributing mirth till it becomes a mighty roar of laughter.

If you want to be cured of the "blues," don't be afraid to see "Dr. Jack" at the Pathe Cinema, he will make life worth living the while.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY BISHOP.

RANGOON, August 1.

The Magistrate of Rangoon has ordered issue of process against the Bishop of Rangoon Reverend Fyfe, Reverend Kemp and an European Police Sergeant on the complaint of a parishioner who alleges that he was assaulted. The incident is part of a dispute between the Bishop and the parishoners of Saint Gabriel.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.

MURDER OF BLIND SON.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Coyaji.)

The King-Emperor vs. Ukhadi Mard Ukha Rajput. Accused.

The appeal preferred by the accused in this case against the decision of the Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh who, agreeing with the assessors, convicted her on the charge of murdering her two-year old son by throwing him into a well and sentenced her to transportation for life, came up before their Lordships.

In view of the strong recommendation urged by the assessors that she should be dealt with leniently, the Sessions Judge had expressed the opinion that it was a fit case for showing mercy, and that in appeal the papers might be forwarded to the Local Government through the High Court for taking such action as they might be pleased to take under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code in exercise of the royal prerogative.

In dismissing the appeal, their Lordships observed that the motive for the offence as stated by the accused was that the boy had become blind and consequently gave her a lot of trouble, with the result that she had to stay with him all the time and could not go to her work. She felt disgusted with such a state, and in order to avoid it she threw him into the well. These were no doubt some considerations in favour of the accused, having regard to the class from which she came and the necessity of earning her livelihood. The view might be taken that as she had apparently been too much worried, her mind had got out of her control, and therefore leniency was justified. On the other hand, it could certainly be said that the blindness of the child called for at least ordinary humanity on the part of the mother. Their Lordships thought that they could only put those two considerations before the Government, and leave them to deal with the matter as they liked.

RAILWAY LABOURER'S DEATH.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Pagia Khema, a Hindu labourer (30) working in the Goods Yard, Byculla.

The evidence showed that on Friday, Pagia Khema along with some other labourers were engaged on work on the railway lines in the Goods Yard. At mid-day, the labourers got on the lines for their meals. Shunting operations were then in progress and an engine and four carriages were being shunted backwards to couple with some seven carriages which were stationary. The engine stopped and the shunting mukadum sent a porter to couple the seven carriages. The seven carriages were set in motion as a result of the impact, when the mukadum gave a red signal to the engine to stop, as he saw a man coming from underneath the last carriage. The mukadum then went to the last carriage and saw six or seven men coming from underneath the carriage and Pagia with his right thigh crushed. The injured man was taken to hospital.

To the Coroner the mukadum said that to his knowledge gang men never sit down for rest underneath the stationary carriages. But he admitted that he gave no warning to the men who might have been taking rest under the stationary carriages.

Charles H. McDonough, Senior Assistant Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla, stated that the injured man was brought to the Infirmary at 2-30 p.m. on Friday last. He had a compound fracture of the right thigh bone. His thigh was amputated, but he succumber to his injuries on Saturday by 5-45 a.m.

Asked by the Coroner the witness said that he did not know that such deaths required to be communicated to the Coroner and hence he had in his ignorance issued the death pass to the deceased's relatives. He added that he wanted to inform the police, but pressure of work prevented him from doing so.

The inquest was adjourned to Wednesday next.

MONSOON.

SIMLA, August 2.

The monsoon strenthened in the Peninsula and has been vigorous in the west United Provinces, East Punjab. Conditions remain favourable for the formation of depression in the North-west of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Central India east, East Central Provinces, Malabar, North Madras coast and local in Upper Burma Assam, Orissa, Bihar, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, West Central Provinces, Konkan, and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—

Rangoon one inch, Toungoo, Bhamo and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Puri one, Darbhanga and Gaya two, Cawnpore and Jhansi one and a half, Mainpuri and Bareilly and Mussoorie four, Meerut two, Delhi four, Sialkot, Simla, and Dharampore three, Murree two, Peshawar one, Jaipur one and a half, Mount Abu two, Nowgong three, Mercara one, Mangalore four, Cochin one and a half, Trivandrum one, Cuddalore one and a half, Madras three, Masulipatam two.

Forecast: Increase along Frontier, in Central Provinces and Konkan.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation 3 p.m., (B.T.)

WEDNESDAY, AUG 5.

Opening ceremony of the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building by Sir Leslie Wilson, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn., G.I.P. Ry. Regt., A.D.I., will play music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.—The total number of Jain patients treated during July last at the above Dispensary, was 1004; out of which 471 were males, 165 were females, and 368 were children.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday (6th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. in the K. R. Cama Institute, when Mr. H. D. Banaji will introduce a discussion on the present social, political, and religious condition of the community.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL.—The Second Annual Social Gathering of the above Mandal will be held at Hirabaug, Madhavbaug, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Mr. A. K. Priyolkar. All students of the Goan Hindu Community are cordially invited to attend.

LATE MR. PHIROZESHAS JAMSETJEE.—Mr. Phirozeshah Jamsetjee, Commissariat, President of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality and the Elder of Ghatkopar died on Wednesday last at the age of 52, in the Charak Hospital, Bombay, after a protracted illness of about a month, leaving behind him a widow and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Phirozshah was a leading citizen of Ghatkopar, and was the president of the Ghatkopar Notified Area Committee all throughout and was also the President of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality since its beginning in 1916.

GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVDAYA KHATA.—The following is the list of donations received during the month ending 21st July:

Sheth Vrajlal Vanmali Mody Rs. 501; Sheth Laxmandasji Muliamalji Rs. 500; Sheth Srimalji Lalchandji Rs. 500; Miscellaneous contributions from Rangoon Rs. 150-9-0; Sheth Raichandji Gulabchandji Rs. 133; A Gentleman Rs. 115; Lilabai Choonilal Rs. 102; Sheth Ramlal Hiralal Rs. 101; Messrs. H. Ravjibhai Rs. 51; Punjabhai Ladhabhai Rs. 51; V.M. Shah of Ahmedabad Rs. 51; Jagjivandas Ujamshi Talsania Rs. 51; A Person Rs. 51, Bai Mohankunver Rs. 50; Chunilal Chothmal Rs. 25; Dahyabhai Khimji Rs. 25; Sums below Rs. 25 Rs. 126-12; Total Rs. 2,584-5.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trust, three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Cavel Street, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of July, 1925, in all 2048 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital: out of these were 1161 women, 618 children and 269 infants. 16 cases were admitted into the hospital; the daily average attendance being 66. The number of deliveries done upto date was 157. The District visiting nurses paid 357 visits, and 9 expectant mothers were under observation during the month.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following is a summary of the Second Quarterly report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, for the year 1925, which was passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee on Saturday last:—

Bulsar Branch:—Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ruttanji Bulsar's Free Eye Hospital. Total number of patients treated for eye-diseases was 808, of which 726 were Hindus, 63 Mahomedans, 26 Parsees and 3 Christians. Total number of eye-operations was 124.

Chalisgaon Free Eye Hospital:—Total number of eye-patients was 667, of which 569 were Hindus and 98 Mahomedans. Total number of eye operations was 1,001.

Bai Rupabai Burjorji Patel's Free Eye Dispensary, Surat:—Total number of eye-patients was 172, of which 103 were Hindus, 49 Mahomedans, 17 Parsees and 3 Christians. Eye operations two only.

The Blind Relief Work in Bombay through the Honorary Services of Dr. S. R. Machave:—Total number of eye-patients was 1,503, of which 1,013 were Hindus, and 490 were Mahomedans. Total number of eye operations was 169. Specfacles were given free of charge to four poor eye-patients.

Donations and Contributions received during the quarter:—From Khan Bahadur D. R. Bulsara Rs. 1,000 through M. H.P. Dastur Rs. 160. From Dr. A. L. Nair Rs. 30, Messrs. Balliwalla, Karani and Co. Rs. 31, Mr. J. V. Divatia Rs. 15, Mr. T. N. Merchant Rs. 10, Mr. S. G. Achrekar Rs. 5, Mr. S. M. Adi Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1,286.

NEW BASE FOR POLAR FLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Macmillan of the Polar Expedition has reached Etah, which will be its base in Greenland for the Polar flight.—Reuter.

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"Bombay Chronicle":—"Mr. Jaykar. . . . described the latter (Davar's College) as the land mark in the progress of the Country The tribute high as it is, is fully deserved. It is surprising however, that the University has not yet thought fit to affiliate this College."

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1925.

DAS-LYTTON NEGOTIATIONS.

We hope Pundit Motilal's statement on the Das-Lytton negotiations will assuage the hectic imaginings of the Bengalee". We are willing to concede that the "Bengalee" and its contributors meant probably to promote the cause of a settlement by presenting ast negotiations as a fresh starting point. The view implicitly admits the power and influence of the Swarajists even where the critic deviates from the narrative of facts. It is of little consequence to the public as to who started the negotiations. As there was an intermediary between, it is open to Lord Lytton to declare that he on his part did not endow the intermediary with such clear credentials as to commit him even to a preliminary offer. When intermediaries perform their useful function, they do not commit either party, and Lord Lytton will be plausibly justified if he says that no "offer" proceeded from him although he did explore the avenues of peace. No stigma attaches to the distinguished intermediary for having striven to reconcile the Government and the Swarajists who by general consent are the most important and representative party in the country. The Government want peace, while the people want justice; to honest politicians the situation does not furnish a deadlock or an antithesis As Mahatma Gandhi told the Calcutta Europeans, he was dying to co-operate. So are Swarajists in the country, but the supreme obstacle is the zeal of the bureaucracy to retain and enlarge its illicit dominion. Though the reality can be technically denied, it is true that Lord Lytton was trying to obtain some settlement by direct understanding. That is what any statesman would do in an atmosphere of distrust and discontent: nor is there anything unworthy in Government exploring the avenues of peace. Before formal expression, all negotiations since the dawn of statecraft are carried on privately, and the disadvantage of secret diplomacy appears only when final decisions are secretly arrived at and parties arrogate to themselves the function of ratification. In this aspect neither the Government nor Swarajists need lose credit for their anxiety for a settlement. The sting of the "Bengalee's speculation comes in when certain humiliating conditions are alleged to have been accepted by the late Deshabandhu Das.

Mr. Das died before Lord Birkenhead delivered his pronouncement, rejecting the minority proposals of the Muddiman Committee. He did sense the prospect of a great opportunity, but his sudden death deprived the country of his share of negotiation and settlement. Beyond the shadow of a doubt, Mr. Das expected terms wider than those outlined by the Muddiman minority, but the "Bengalee" declared that he was prepared to work a modified form of diarchy. It is a statement utterly at variance with Deshabandhu's views and if it is uncontradicted, it would be a slander on a great patriot. Pundit Motilal's statement is not meant to retard negotiations if the Government are so inclined; its purpose is to clear the Deshabandhu's name of the imputation that he was prepared to discover the virtues of diarchy. To expatiate on the precise conduct of a departed patriot in a given set of circumstances, involves idle speculation We have no patience, for example, with Moderates who think that had Sir Pherozeshah Mehta lived he would, after the Punjab tragedy, have trodden the beaten track as a belted knight. In the same way, it is useless to prescribe the course of conduct which the Deshabandhu would have followed after the Birkenhead utterance. We have to work upon present material by present men, and it is for the Swaraj Party to proceed with their lead heedless of recriminations. One thing is, however, clear. Mr. Das was firm after the Faridpur speech that the next move should come from the Government, but Lord Birkenhead has repeated the rancid and hackneyed story of an open door. He is supposed to keep the door ajar. Against this provocative and disingenuous play of words, we have to frame non-official policy, direct, militant, effective. Pundit Motilal gives very interesting excerpts from the correspondence that has given rise to the ill-timed controversy. The "Bengalee's" correspondent affirms that Mr Das had set forth in a letter "in great detail the terms of settlement to which he and Lord Lytton were agreed." Lord Lytton was always a good loser and an earnest admirer of fine types of men. Sir Asutosh Mukherjea floored him over the vice-chancellorship, but after the first chagrin, Lord Lytton, sued for his friendship. In the case of Mr. Das he was undergoing a like evolution, but Lord Lytton was clearly not competent to settle anything "in great detail." Mr. Das on his part was clear that "we should certainly wait until the next Congress." He recognised the authority of the Congress, for "if nothing acceptable comes the next Congress must give a clear lead." It is possible that the intermediary sought to arrive at a provisional and personal understanding, subject in either case to subsequent ratification. Let us repeat the terms of reciprocity outlined by Mr. Das at Faridpur. He was insistent on the release of the Ordinance prisoners, because it is well-known that the bomb-activities of people like Mr. Subash Bose are no better than a fiction. Mr. Das said:—

"A few suggestions may, however, be made having regard to what is nearest to the hearts of the people of Bengal.

"In the first place, the Government should divest itself of its wide discretionary powers of constraint, and follow it up by proclaiming a general amnesty of all political prisoners. In the next place, the Government should guarantee to us the fullest recognition of our right to the establishment of Swaraj within the commonwealth in the near future, and that in the meantime till Swaraj comes a sure and sufficient foundation of such Swaraj should be laid at once."

When Mr. Das delivered the Faridpur speech, we remarked that he had overrated the goodwill and sincerity of purpose behind the Viceroy's visit to England He expected something to turn up, encouraged probably by the optimism of the intermediary. But at Faridpur he also described the change of attitude due from our side:—

"I must also add that we on our part should be in a position to give some sort of undertaking that we shall not by word deed, or gesture, encourage the revolutionary propaganda and that we shall make every effort to put an end to such a movement. This undertaking is not needed, for the Bengal Provincial Conference has never identified itself with the revolutionary propaganda. I believe that with a change of heart on the part of the Government there is bound to be produced a change in the mental outlook of the revolutionary, and with a settlement such as I have described, the revolutionary movement will be a thing of the past, and the very power and energy which is now directed against the Government will be devoted to the real service of the people. He had also added that the transfer of "some power" to the people would facilitate co-operation. He evidently did not mean the acquisition of Boiler Inspection by the puppet of an epicene minister under diarchy. He overthrew diarchy as a system and his speeches testify to the clarity and the integrity of his view. For the "Bengalee" to imagine that he bargained for departments subversive of the unity of government is an idle projection of its own wishes. If this much is established—and to the admirers of Mr. Das the idea of bargaining hotch-potch is unthinkable—the purpose of Pandit Motilal's statement and the reputation of the dead patriot will stand equally vindicated. It is essentially futile to enquire as to who in the opinion of the intermediary started the pourparlers, and no purpose will be served if the Government in proud regard of technicalities disclaim all knowledge of their part. The Swaraj Party, like other parties, are eager for peace based upon justice and the posthumous controversy about Mr. Das will not detract from the merits of the Party's present policy which remains as that of honourable co-operation.

THE UNHOLY AIM.

The French army in Morocco, Reuter's Paris correspondent informs us, is busy with regrouping and reorganising, General Naulin is making a profitable use of the lull by providing rest to the tired troops and the big French offensive will not be undertaken before the end of this month. The French, despite their superior military strength, have not so far fared better in their campaign than did the Spanish in theirs last year. They are gradually finding that they cannot conquer the Riffis without a war on a big scale. Marshal Petain is already reported to have advised his Government that two complete divisions of regular troops are needed It remains to be seen if the French Socialists agree to this proposals and if the French people themselves submit to the orders of their Chauvinistic masters. But militarism and imperialism hold sway over France to-day and it is futile to expect her to respect the freedom of small nations. What is surprising is the attitude adopted by Powers like Britain and Japan towards France's ruthless attempt to crush a brave people determined to save their honour. American airmen are fighting on the side of France and British Press correspondents are misleading world opinion by their poisonous propagandist references to the Riffis' "rebellion" against France. One of the Covenants of the League of Nations says that "it is the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever . . . which threatens to disturb international peace". Has Britain exercised that friendly right? Do the statesmen of the British Empire, which boasts of being the greatest Muslim Power in the world, realise the duty they owe to their Muslim fellow-subjects who cannot very long remain unconcerned when they see the Riffis being suppressed for no fault but that they love their country more than French domination? The studied silence of the British Government is the more deplorable and inexcusable in view of the repeated appeals of Abdel Kerim for intervention by the League. The "Hindu" publishes a special London cable which refers to the Riffis' version of the origin of the troubles in Morocco as set forth by Abdel Kerim in a letter to "Al Siassah" of Cairo in which he professes friendly feelings towards France and attributes the trouble to the impossibility of coming to an agreement with Marshal Lyautey on the boundary question. Abdel Krim says: "When the Riffis saw Gen. Lyautey entering their country with a view to annexation they felt that the time for friendly negotiations had passed." He would, he adds, never have fought except to preserve the life of the Riffis. He characterises it as disgraceful that two great Powers, like France and Spain, should combine against a small nation, which was only defending its rights and denies that Europeans or Bolsheviks are participating in the campaign. He concludes with a protestation of esteem for the French people and a desire for peace. The terms on which he agrees to make peace, as published the other day by the "Westminster Gazette", were astonishingly moderate; that even these terms have been rejected by the French is a proof that their aim in continuing the campaign is the unholy one of trampling underfoot the independence of the Riffis in order to satisfy their imperialist greed. The French may succeed in their aim but the reaction of their success on the Eastern, especially Muslim world, will make them realise that the victory was a Pyrrhic one.

IRREGULAR PROCEDURE.

The Senate of the Bombay University spent two days in discussing the application for affiliation of the St. Joseph's Second Grade Girls' College at Panchgani and considering the merits of the issue and the debate that took place, much of the time spent could hardly be said to have been devoted to a useful purpose. The College had applied for affiliation as a second grade college for girls. We are not very much enamoured of special college for girls, but the most uncompromising supporter of co-education is not entitled to discourage attempts made to foster the growth of higher education among girls even through such colleges. No real progress in any sphere of national life is possible so long as Indian women are not properly educated. Every endeavour to promote higher education among girls, therefore, deserves all possible encouragement. The Syndicate of the University appointed a committee to report on the application of St. Joseph's College. The Committee reported favourably. But in the meanwhile three members of the Syndicate paid a visit to the College and were not favourably impressed. The Syndicate rejected its committee's report, agreed with the views of these three members and forwarded to the Senate the minutes of the three members as well as the report of the Committee. Now considering purely the merits of the question, the three members seem to us to have made a fetish of efficiency and the Syndicate blindly surrendered itself to their judgment. If the College did not come up to the mark, it was open the Syndicate to recommend the affiliation subject to the authorities of the College carrying out necessary improvements in equipment and establishment. Instead of taking this obviously right and proper step, the Syndicate summarily rejected the application and thus laid itself open to the charge of being indifferent, if not unsympathetic, towards all genuine attempts to provide facilities for higher education for girls. And the rejection was the more regrettable in view of the irregular procedure to which it gave countenance Mr. Covernton declared that it was not only the right but the duty of every member of the University or even of the Syndicate to make enquiries on his own account even if a committee were appointed for the purpose. This exaggerated conception of the rights and duties of individual members entirely ignores the fact that the administration of a University as of any other public institution should be governed by certain well-defined and universally-accepted principles of procedure. If Messrs. Covernton, Wadia and Lory wanted to make enquiries there was nothing to prevent them from securing their co-option to the Committee—the only proper course left to them after the latter had been appointed—or if that was not feasible to move the Syndicate to dissolve the first committee and appoint another including themselves. It is surprising that in view of the conflict of opinion revealed, the Syndicate itself did not appoint another committee but took a step calculated to make it impossible for self-respecting individuals to serve on any committee. Now that the Senate has referred the question back to it, we trust the Syndicate will give to the application of St. Joseph's College the sympathetic and considered attention that it deserves.

Notes of the Day

A Thought For the Day.

"Cutting wages is the easiest and most slovenly way to handle the situation, not to speak of its being an inhuman way. It is, in effect, throwing upon labour the incompetency of the managers of the business If we only knew it, every depression is a challenge to every manufacturer to put more brains into his business—to overcome by management what other people try to overcome by wage reduction. To tamper with wages before all else is changed, is to evade the real issue. And if the real issue is tackled first, no reduction of wages may be necessary. That has been my experience. The immediate practical point is that, in the process of adjustment, some one will have to take a loss. And who can take a loss except those who have something which they can afford to lose? But the expression, "take a loss" is rather misleading. Really no loss is taken at all. It is only a giving up of a certain part of the past profit in order to gain more in the future."

—HENRY FORD.

A Czech Admirer of Gandhi.

It is the fashion in Anglo-Indian circles and their apologists in the Anglo-Indian press to sneer at the appreciation Mahatma Gandhi's work evokes in America where Dr. Holmes and a few other true Christians have the courage to declare that Mahatmaji is showing humanity a new method for the achievement of peace. We have referred in these columns to the efforts of Continental *savants* to understand the Gandhi doctrine of non-violence. The "Prager Presse" in a recent issue now comes out with the news that in France alone the well-known sketch of Gandhiji's life and work by Romain Rolland went through thirty-one editions in three months. and the Czech paper gives prominence to a long appreciative review of a translation into Czech of the great Frenchman's work on Gandhi, which the co-operative publishing house, called "Druzstevni prace" has published. The principal aim of such publishing concerns is to bring out volumes on literature, history, and art at as cheap a price as possible. A well-known Czech literary writer, Dr. K. J. Benes, reviews the work in a periodical called "Nove Cechy" and the "Prager Presse" gives a long extract from that review. Dr Benes says: "The book talks to us like a voice from another world, it is a voice which Europe should listen to with the greatest attention". He asks Europe: "Is it enough that we should look upon it as the latest sensation and to read it and admire the suggestive style of the author?" He points out that it is imperatively necessary for the European social and political forces to grasp the fact that Gandhi stands for real faith, for absolute religious and moral values. "Our society in Europe," Dr. Benes remarks "which has become corroded on one side by Catholicism which has by now robbed it of any feeling for religious heroism, and, on the other side, by an unrestrained nationalism which prevents it from harbouring any belief in the healing power of faith will find it difficult to realise the power of that "non-violence" of Gandhi. a weapon he would like to use not only to secure India's freedom, but of all humanity. But this sympathetic critic assures Europe that it must understand this doctrine and realise its importance because "only now after nearly two thousand years has risen a man, Gandhi, who has known how to create an ideal of faith in morality not only for the conduct of his own life, but to infuse that faith over a very wide circle."

"Marsh Miasma."

Malaria is one of the main ills that imperil the public health of Bombay. As Dr. Tilak has pointed out, the disease has increased both in extent and severity and it does not merely kill vast numbers of victims but also saps the vigour of others. An organised civic attack against it is urgently called for. The Medical Committee attributes the malady to a variety of causes but it is not all the result of popular inertia or superstition. The absence of any effective provision for drainage in many parts of the city, for example, as well as the excavations along railway lines is responsible for the breeding of the mosquitoes who spread the epidemic. We appreciate the sanitary enthusiasm of the local authorities in the matter of filling in of wells and tanks but, as the Health Officer recognised in his report last January, popular opposition is at least in part traceable to the insufficient and intermittent supply of water. Nor is it deniable that one of the obvious handicaps in combating the disease at the moment is a pathetic lack of co-ordination in the health administration of Bombay. The Committee, agreeing with the Health Officer, suggests that the necessary interrelation of functions should be secured by the establishment of a kind of Anti-Malaria Committee composed of the authorities on whom devolves at present the duty of coping with malaria in the City. It is useful to note that the Malaria Commission appointed recently by the League of Nations found that there was a world-shortage of quinine, an effective defence against malaria. If Imperialists had a vision—as never Imperialists yet had it—they could, as Dr. Saleeby has said, cultivate the cinchona plant for the production of quinine instead of the poppy and thus ensure the reduction of malaria "that great tyrant," as Ross calls it, "which now holds half the world".

SHARE BAZAR VAGARIES.

S. O. S. HOISTED.

(BY A DALAL.)

The letter which the Finance Secretary of the Government of Bombay has addressed to the Chairman of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has come like a bomb-shell and caused a consternation among the members. It is not the Government proposals that have caused a sudden shock and disagreeable surprise. That was long expected in view of the defiant attitude adopted by the Directors of the Association towards the public and their indifference to the interests of the investing world. What has caused a feeling of indignation among the members of the Association is that Mr. Shroff and his two colleagues shirked the question at issue, namely, the overdue reforms from within and agreed to outside interference in the internal affairs of the Association. This is made clear from the letter of the Finance Secretary in which the following passage occurs:

"I am now directed by the Governor-in-Council to refer to the interview the representatives of your Association had with the Hon. the Finance Member on 17th July in Poona. The three representatives then stated that they had no objection to urge against the proposal that the Government should legislate for the control of the dealings in "Forward" business on the Stock Exchange, but that on the contrary they wished to work in co-operation with Government to this end. They further agreed that it was desirable that the form the legislation should take should be the granting of a charter or monopoly to the Association on the line of the Law of 1922 which gave certain powers to the East India Cotton Association. Under such legislation Government would take authority to control the rule-making power of the Association, and in return would grant to the Association a monopoly of dealings in "Futures." the actual administration must be by means of rules which will be subject to the sanction of Government; but this, it was agreed, was a matter of details which would require subsequent discussion between Government and the Association. Your representatives desired only to impress on Government the desirability of the governing body possessing some power of protecting the interest of the Association and bona fide investors against the operations of syndicates formed to rig the market."

Association Let Down.

Mr. Shroff and the other representatives have not contradicted this statement We may, therefore, take it that it is correct. That being the supposition what is the meaning of the assurance given by Mr. Shroff and his colleagues to the Finance Member. The meaning is clear and it comes to this that Mr. Shroff has acknowledged the need of reforms; that he has failed to introduce them; and that he therefore welcomes Government's interference. This is the implication underlying Mr. Shroff's submission to the Finance Member. But whatever the meaning one thing is self-evident. It is that the three representatives have badly let down the Association. They have put the Association in an awkward position from which it will be difficult to extricate it. This Association has for half a century enjoyed a monopoly without a charter. If there was one institution in Bombay which, from its start, enjoyed independence and complete freedom from outside interference, it was the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. It was the Swaraj of the brokers, but in the year of grace 1925 when we are all fighting for our Swaraj and for bringing Government under popular control, the Chairman of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and his two colleagues tamely accept the surrender of the Association's independence. There is no doubt that Mr Shroff and his colleagues have blundered and their blunder is likely to cost the Exchange its independent existence. The

(Continued on page 8.)

RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION OF THE COUNTRY.

BONDAGE ENERVATING THE NATION.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

MAHATMAJI'S IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

CALCUTTA, August 1.

In the course of a letter to the "Statesman" Mr. Gandhi says that he remains a confirmed non-co-operator. If he could carry educated India with him he would declare non-co-operation in its entirety to-day.

Proceeding he says: "Let me inform you in all humility that if I could but secure the absolute co-operation of my revolutionary friends by the entire cessation of their activity and if I could secure an itmosphere of general non-violence I would declare mass civil resistance to-day and thus prepare the ground for honourable co-operation. Meanwhile ruthless exploitation of the country is proceeding apace. I am, therefore, thinking out plans of some form of effective individual civil resistance which if it brings no relief to this poor country will at least bring some solace to those whose creed is non-violence, to know that they have left no stone unturned to held the deliverance of the country from a bondage which is enervating the whole nation".—A. P.

PRIVILEGES OF LEGISLATORS

OFFICIAL BILLS IN SIMLA SESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

I understand that among the important measures which Government intend to bring before the Autumn session of the Central Legislature in order to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Muddiman Committee is one to penalise the corrupt influencing of the votes of the members of the legislative bodies. It will be remembered that on this point both the majority and the minority sections of the Muddiman Committee were practically unanimous in view of certain complaint made by the ex-Ministers from Bengal before the Reforms Enquiry Committee last summer in Simla. All will depend, however, on the way this penal power is used. It is feared that Government might misuse this power against political opponents.

It is also understood that there will be a Government bill granting exemption to the members of the legislatures from serving as jurors or assessors and from imprisonment for civil causes during the meetings of the legislature. The bills for these proposals will be ready very shortly.

It is well-known that some of the non-controversial recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee's report will be given effect to and that at least four such bills will be introduced in the coming session touching Sections 102, 47, and 152 of the Civil Procedure Code and also Sections 375 and 376 of the Penal Code. A measure of some importance from the Mahomedans' point of view is the one which Sir Mahomed Habibullah proposes to introduce in fulfilment of an undertaking given by him last winter in Delhi in connection with the debate on the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill otherwise called the Haj Pilgrims' Bill. This bill will amend the existing law so as to make revisions for dates of sailings for ships and certain other matters of detail. This bill has already been drafted and may soon be published. On the whole however about fifteen official bills will be introduced besides consideration of a large number of those already on the anvil.

S. S. "RANCHI'S" TRIAL TRIP.

"MAIDEN VOYAGE" TO BOMBAY.

LONDON, July 31.

The new P. and O. Steamship Company's passenger and mail steamer "Ranchi" for the London-Bombay service has made a successful trial trip. She is the second of the two sister ships built by Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie Co.—Reuter's Special.

"MAIDEN VOYAGE" TO BOMBAY ON OCTOBER 2.

"Ranchi" is one of the four new India mail steamers and is of 16,650 tons displacement, and will sail on August 15th for Stockholm. She will commence her maiden voyage to Bombay on October 2nd. Lord and Lady Inchcape are entertaining a party at the week-end cruise off the Isle of Wight aboard the "Ranchi" including the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, Sir Charles and Lady Addis, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Sir George and Lady Lloyd Viscount Peel, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed Viscount Willingdon and Earl Winterton.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A communique with reference to the Anglo-Indian Deputation to Lord Birkenhead, headed by Col. Gidney, says that a full hearing was given to the representations on the subject of the position of the community in the railway, telegraph, army, medical and other departments. A sympathetic reply was received from Lord Birkenhead who was accompanied by Sir Arthur Hirtzel, Earl Winterton and Sir Campbell Rhodes.—Reuter's Special.

VISCOUNT KATO REAPPOINTED PREMIER.

TOKIO, August 1.

Viscount Kato has been re-appointed Premier.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 3.)

subsistence before any other charge on the industry. Most difficult times were ahead before the problems of mining, transport, textile and other industries were solved. They would not be solved by strikes. Labour must use its own brains in solving the problem of reorganisation of the ownership of industries.

It is stated that the Conference will reassemble at least in every two years from now.—Reuter's Special.

REAL PROBLEM UNSOLVED.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES THE ONLY CURE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Both the denouncers and upholders of the coal settlement are agreed that the real problem remains to be solved, and that failure to do so will intensify the crisis which the Government's unprecedented action has temporarily averted. The opposition, while unanimous in criticising Government for dilatoriness in dealing with the situation, is divided as regards the remedy. Thus Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, addressing his constituents at Sandfields, declared that the nationalisation of mines was the only cure and and it must be included in the subjects to be considered by the forthcoming Commission of Enquiry.

The Conference of Liberal miners, specially convened in London privately to discuss the policy for the mining industry and which was addressed by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George concluded to-night. It passed resolutions declaring that nationalisation was no cure, and favouring the purchase of mining royalities and mineral rights, leasing all mining properties by public authority, the amalgamation of collieries, systematised co-operation between coal-owners and miners, the national system of electrical generation and the distribution and economic employment of fuel and by-products.

Mr. Lloyd George predicted that the policy embodied in the resolutions would be adopted by the forthcoming Commission of Enquiry.—Reuter's Special.

MINERS' DISPUTE IN GERMANY.

ESSEN, Aug. 1.

The Miners Unions' have given notice to end the present wages agreement on 31st August unless wages are increased. It is improbable that mine-owners will agree owing to depression due to the inability to dispose of huge stocks of coal at pitheads.—Reuter.

MINING CRISIS OVER.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED

NATION'S RELIEF

LONDON, July 31.

The House of Commons which was crowded cheered the Premier when he entered. Mr. Baldwin announced that the mine-owners' notices had been suspended for a fortnight and men had been ordered by the Executive to remain at their work.

Mr. Baldwin also stated that a provisional agreement had been reached with the mine-owners subject to confirmation from the districts, and the Miners' Executive was sending out the following telegram:—"Notices suspended. Continue working". Mr. Baldwin added that if there was any local hitch owing to the lateness of the hour at which the settlement was reached he trusted all parties would co-operate to remove it.

Mr. Clynes expressed very great sense of relief.

Mr. Lloyd George associated himself with Mr. Clynes's words with regard to the relief felt by the whole community that this dark cloud had not broken upon a British industry.

Asked with regard to the conditions reached, Mr. Baldwin said the negotiations had only concluded within the last five minutes. Mr. Churchill would have certain information which would be published to-night. The matter could be discussed, if necessary, next week, probably on Thursday.—Reuter.

POST-SETTLEMENT CABLES.

GOVT. AID TO COAL-MINES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE POST-SETTLEMENT TELEGRAMS.

The settlement of the coal crisis followed a series of conferences between the Premier, the parties in dispute and the Committee of the Trade Union Congress. It is understood that discussions in the morning related, chiefly to the form and scope of the financial assistance promised by Government in order to bridge over the crisis and to enable full investigation into the condition of the industry. A number of difficulties presented themselves, the main issue being the extent of this assistance. It is understood that the owners strongly urged that the Government aid should be sufficient to secure the re-opening of the pits closed during the recent depression.

Government's assistance to coal-mines will take the form of a subvention in aid of wages for nine months till 30th April 1926, during which period, wages will be paid on the basis of the 1924 agreement, but if in any month the wages—calculated in accordance with the recognised ratio of division between wages and profits—be anywhere lower than the 1924 minimum, the deficiency will be provided from the Exchequer while in any month in which the estimated average profit where the subvention is payable exceed fifteen pence per ton, the excess shall be used for reducing the subvention. The cost involved to the Exchequer by this arrangement cannot at present be forecasted, as it must depend on the course of trade.

Mr. Cook stated that miners' wages and conditions would continue to be the same until spring, at any rate for the nine months during the sitting of the Commission of Enquiry into the condition of the coal industry.

The Committee of the Trade Union Congress has circularised the Trade Unions announcing that the Coalowners and the Miners' Federation have accepted the Government proposal that the embargo on the movement of coal should be withdrawn, and that work should be continued by all the Unions involved.—Reuter.

"MERELY AN ARMISTICE."

GREAT ISSUES STILL TO BE FACED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Cook, Secretary, Miners' Federation, has received letters and telegrams from Trade Unionists throughout the country congratulating him on the "great initial triumph of solidarity."

Mr Cook has issued a manifesto describing the settlement as merely an armistice. "The great issues must still be faced including complete reorganisation of the industry, the elemination of Royalty owner and private ownership to prevent the exploitation of the consumer and give the nation a return for its ten million sterling subsidy."

The Chairman, the South Wales Coal-owners' Association, interviewed said that Government had allowed the country to be coerced. It was a disaster and they were only deferring the evil day.

The President, the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, interviewed said if the coals trade needed a subsidy, so did the steel, shipping and other industries.—Reuter's Special.

MOST DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD.

"SETTLEMENT NOT A COMPLETE VICTORY."

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Cramp, railwayman, presiding at the final session of the Dominions Labour Conference said that he did not claim the coal settlement as a complete victory but they had something of the respite which was going to lead to the acknowledgment that the workers were entitled to adequate

(Continued in column 2.)

MOROCCAN WAR

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS

MUNITION DUMP BLOWN UP.

PARIS, July 31.

The Fez correspondent of the "Temps" reports that the French Government is despatching further reinforcements to Morocco.

Fez.—A communique says:—The blowing up of a munition dump completely destroyed the defence works of the French post of Ainbouaissa. The small garrison cut its way through the enemy, and most of them reached the relieving column.

Tangier.—Part of a munition dump at Larache was blown up causing serious damage and panic. It is believed the Riffs are responsible for this.—Reuter.

ON THE REST CURE!

PRELIMINARY TO FRENCH "OFFENSIVE".

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The French army in Morocco is busy with regrouping and reorganising. General Naulin is making a profitable use of the lull by providing rest to the tired troops who have been on the frontline since April. The temperature has recently been 115 shade. This fact, coupled with the necessity for full preparation seem to justify the forecast that the French offensive will not be undertaken before the end of August.—Reuter.

FRENCH GARRISONS.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF SUFFERINGS.

LONDON, August 2.

Sufferings of the garrisons of French outposts in Morocco are illustrated in an account of the fall of Ain Bouaissa and an authoritative narrative of the work of the Air Force in relieving Aoulai and Ain Maatouf. The garrison of Ain Bouaissa resisted for 14 days, latterly taking refuge in trenches in front of walls to escape bombardment. They had previously collected all ammunition inside the fort intending to explode it in the event of enemy assault, but a shell exploded ammunition, destroying the reserves of water. The garrison was then divided into two parties, each being instructed to reach Teruat as best it could. They arrived at Teruat in straggling groups, and told how the tribesmen went right up to French barbed wire and threw bombs.

AIR FORCE'S ACTIVITIES.

As regards the Air Force, it is noteworthy that the code signals used by it were drawn up in 1924 for co-operation between land and air forces in Morocco, although it was not realised then how largely and how soon that code would be used. It appears that Aoulai and Ain Maatouf have been slowly enveloped by tribesmen with artillery. Defenders of the fallen post were not allowed a moment's rest. Immediately a head showed above the fortifications, a shot from a Riffi sharp-shooter would ring out, usually with deadly effect. Riffis secured possession of the springs supplying the posts with water. Commanders of both the posts had been early wounded.

Nights were most trying—the enemy fire increased, voices insulted defenders, and incited natives of the garrison to kill their officers and join the riffis.

French aeroplanes appeared at daybreak every day and compelled Riffs to take cover, allowing the garrison some sleep. They also dropped munitions, food, medical stores and mails inside the posts and helped to render the defence impregnable.

PETAIN PAINLEVE POURPARLERS.

Marshal Petain arrived in Paris and conferred with M. Painleve after which he issued a statement to the press that the military situation in Morocco had impressed him as very favourable.—Reuter.

IS FRENCH OFFENSIVE POSSIBLE?

ABDEL KERIM'S TACTICS.

MALTA, August 1.

A telegram from Fez states that the French have not yet confronted Abdel Krim's regular force. It is estimated that 25,000 troops have hitherto been only engaged in suppressing tribal rebellions organised by Abdel Krim who is doing his utmost to keep the French busy with these risings till October when the rainy season begins and may be counted upon to render a French offensive practically impossible. It is estimated that the French will require 100,000 White troops for any certainty of success.—Reuter.

A SPANISH SUCCESS.

MADRID, Aug. 2.

A communique says:—A Spanish column has routed an enemy concentration between Eulhanil and Tauriat, after brisk fighting. Spanish casualties are fifty, mostly natives.

Security of the lines of communication in the Western Sector is assured.—Reuter.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

"Le Petit Parisien's" Berlin correspondent states that General Walch, President of the Allied Military Control Commission, has left Berlin and has resigned owing to obstructionism of the German delegates.—Reuter.

UNITY, SWADESHI—AND SWARAJ.

LESSON OF LOKMANYA'S LIFE

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Congress House to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary, Mr. K. P. Khadilker, presiding.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman said Lokmanya Tilak had no inclination for politics but by force of circumstances he was obliged to take an active part in politics. Likewise Mahatma Gandhi, had no tendency towards politics but he was dragged into politics seeing the poverty of the country. Years ago, Lokmanya Tilak propounded certain principles which held good now as they did then. He (Lokmanya) was a staunch advocate of Swadeshi which principle was not only held in estimation all throughout India but also in a far-off country like China they realized the value of the Swadesh now. As Lokmanya prepared the young men for national service so did China now, thus illustrating the truth of his principles that to liberate their country from economic bondage they should try to stand on their own legs without outside help. He appealed all Indians to take to Swadeshi and boycott foreign articles for which Lokmanya Tilak lived and died.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then said 1300 years ago that day Imam Hussein, their great Prophet, non-co-operated with an infidel king and all Mahomedans the world over celebrated that great day. Lokmanya Tilak died on the auspices day on which not only Indians started their Non-Co-operation but also Imam Hussein non-co-operated with the infidel kind. He regretted that Indians of all sections were not united as they ought to and it was a humiliating spectacle before them. He urged Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and Christians to unite and carry on the battle of Swaraj and thus follow in the footsteps of their great leader Lokmanya Tilak.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN EVILS.

Mr J. K Mehta regretted that India had not produced a poet to commemorate the agonies and tortures of the country. Lokmanya Tilak had made Indians year for Swarajj and to feel that Swaraj was their birth right. The message of the Lokmanya was the desire for freedom and salvation from foreign evils. This could be achieved, he said by the only method, viz:—boycott of foreign evils, which Lokmanya Tilak practised in his life.

Syed Tirmizi regretted that on such a great day the audience was so small and Mahomedans were so few on the occasion. Lokmanya Tilak devoted and sacrificed his life for his country. He did so because he loved his country. It was Lokmanya's great ambition in life to unite Hindu and Moslems together as one nation. He regretted that the cherished desire of the Lokmanya was not yet fulfilled owing to the indifferences between these two great communities of India. If they wanted to commemorate the Lokmanya's life and work, they should one and all do as Lokmanya did for his country. Unless, they were ready to make some sacrifice for their country, he thought they would not attain Swaraj which was their birthright as Lokmanya had taught them.

Mr Balubhai T. Desai said there was a cry of unemployment and depression of trade heard every day. He thought, it would go on for years until India attained Swaraj. He urged all Indians to awake and make every effort to achieve the end they had in view. On that auspicious day they had to remember what Lokmanya had done in his life for his country and practise them. He (the Lokmanya) advocated the boycott of foreign cloth and he asked, how many Indians were now practising this principle in their life? He knew many Indians who put on Khadi for some time and were using foreign cloth now discarding khadi, before their economic battle was over. He urged all Indians who celebrated the Tilak Jayanti to boycott foreign cloth and use Swadeshi articles and thus hasten the attainment of Swaraj which was their birthright.

"GREAT FALL IN POLITICAL BAROMETER."

Mr. J. M. Mehta regretted that there was a great fall in the political barometer in India after the departure of their great leader. He regretted that even newspapers had that day omitted to write a leading articles on the life of the Lokmanya or print his photo. He knew it was not due to the lack of regard to that great man but simply due to the indifferences and ignorance of people Indians had to remember however, that they had to face the Tory Government for whom Mr. Winston Churchill once said there was no lie which the Tory Government would not speak and there was no dirt which they would not eat. The Tory Government believed only in the greatness of England and littleness of everything. Dr. Resant had gone to England believing in the help of the Labour Party. He (speaker) did not believe in any Party to help India, nor did he believe in Responsive Co-operation. England knew that India did not mean business, because she was not strong enough. The Lokmanya did not believe in Responsive Co-operation as propounded by some people now, which was nothing short of a milk-and-water policy To him (speaker) Responsive Co operation meant respond by Non-Co-operation viz:—Civil Disobedience, and non-payment of taxes. He was sure Lokmanya believed in Responsive Co-operation in that sense only. If they practised this sort of Responsive Co-operation, he was sure, it would perplex Lord Reading before he was out of India. There were some "wise" persons who were following the suicidal policy of worthless Co-operation with the Government who should be first cleared out of the public life. They should also not depend upon the rich class for help. They would only take advantage of the work of the middle class. By the agitation of the middle class, Councils were widened and the rich were the first to take advantage of it and claim their seats in the Council. He (speaker) wanted only 50,000 men earnest and determined men to refuse to pay taxes to Government and thus give a battle. If their property were confiscated and sold off by the Government, they should bear the loss in silence and think that the loss was their contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He thought this was the best way to attain Swaraj and he hoped when the Indian National Congress decreed, a number of men would come forward to make the sacrifice for their country which would be considered as a contribution towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

ERECTION OF A STATUE.

Mr B. G. Khar then moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of citizens of Bombay is of opinion that efforts should be made to erect a statue of Lokmanya Tilak on the spot he was cremated and appoints a Committee to secure funds and co-opt members to take necessary steps to achieve the object.

The names of the Committee were then read.

INDIA BLED WHITE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in seconding the resolution said Lokmanya Tilak was not only one of the greatest leaders of India but also the greatest nation-builder in India. He gave India the message of hope, when the horizon of the country was overcast with distressing political clouds. To him the thought of India, was the first and the last, and in the service of India he gave out his life. It was the height of immorality for the British to keep a mighty nation like India in perpetual subjection by sheer force of arms. This was an injustice which must end one day if not by the law of man, by the law and justice of God He urged every Indian to ask the question as to what he was doing for his motherland, and he was sure, he would be inspired by the career of Lokmanya Tilak. The economic situation of India was much worse now than what it was in the time of Dadabhoy Nowroji and Digby Rs 900 crores were invested in India by foreigners which carried Rs. 45 crores every year by way of interest only. Added to that the wealth carried away by insurance, steamship companies and exchange banks was enormous. All this affected the economic condition of India making the Indians poor and slaves. It was their duty therefore to remove the foreign yoke by achieving unity and attaining Swaraj.

Mr. Mukund Malavia supported and the resolution was put to the vote and carried.

The meeting then dispersed with shouts of "Tilak Maharaj ki jay."

ANOTHER MEETING.

NATIONALISM—HIS FIRST CONCERN.

The fifth anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The Hall was crowded to suffocation and there were a number of speakers who dwelt upon the life and mission of the departed patriot.

HIS MAHAMANTRA.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that they knew that India had lost a gem the Lokmanya some five years ago. When they remembered of the Lokmanya they all remembered his Mahamantra "Home Rule is my birth-right and I shall have it." During his life he worked and worked ceaselessly in that direction. The Lokmanya believed—and then leaders ought to know—that as long as the political consciousness was not aroused, they had no hopes of getting Swaraj. That was the reason why he laid emphasis on the awakening of national consciousness and did not make a fetish of removal of untouchability or Hindu-Muslim unity. Nationalism in his programme therefore held the first place. The Lokmanya believed that to put any other item in the fore front of national programme was like putting the cart before the horse. This thing ought to be borne in mind by the present day leaders. He concentrated all his efforts in fighting the common enemy and was certain that once they had political rights, they could settle all other questions automatically. Once this was accepted by the leaders, the speaker believed that the present political atmosphere of the country would be clarified. This was the teaching they ought to take to their heart from the Lokmanya's life.

What was the secret, asked Mr. Patel, of the hold of the Lokmanya, the Deshbandhu or the Mahatma on the people? It was nothing, but that these great sons of India had dedicated their whole lives for the liberation of their country from foreign bondage. masses acclaim with one voice that these

(Cont... ...rt page.)

IMPORTANT NAIROBI JUDGMENT.

COMPULSORY PAID LABOUR

HELD UNJUSTIFIED BY SUPREME COURT.

NAIROBI, July 31.

A judgment of far-reaching consequences was delivered by the Supreme Court, today regarding compulsory paid native labour for the Government Railway construction under an Ordinance under which the headman if called on is compelled to send out natives to work. This case arose as a result of an action of a large number of natives who were sent out, but refused to work. They were fined or imprisoned by the Magistrate, and the case came up before the Supreme Court for revision.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the Court held that the Ordinance laid down that the previous authority of the Secretary of State was necessary in every case of calling out compulsory labour, but there was no proof that such authority was given in these cases. Thus the conviction would not stand. Further, evidence was necessary, according to the Ordinance, regarding the reasonableness of the task in case of refusal, but there was no evidence to this effect in these cases. The convictions are, therefore, set aside. The Court further observed that, if the Ordinance was to be made workable, it was obvious that an amendment was needed, which is interesting in view of the criticisms of the policy of compulsory native labour at Westminster.—Reuter.

MR, DAS AND BENGAL COUNCIL.

CANDOLENCE MOTION TO BE MOVED FROM THE CHAIR.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The motion of Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Swarajist member who gave notice of a motion at the next session of the council expressing condolence on the death of Mr. C R. Das has not been accepted by the President who informed the member that such a motion would be moved from the Chair according to the usual procedure, but members would be given an opportunity of expressing their grief at his death.—A.P.

ADEN TEACHERS' GRIEVANCE.

A GENERAL STRIKE CONTEMPLATED

"Distressed" cables from Aden under date August 1st:—

The revision of teachers' salaries has been hanging fire for years past. A strike has been contemplated. Other subordinates whose salaries are also unrevised since 1914 will follow suit.

NABHA PRISONERS RELEASED.

HOPEFUL SIKH SITUATION.

AMRITSAR, July 31.

Sardar Tarasingh, M.L.C., wires that all Akali prisoners in Nabha excepting those convicted for violence have been released and were taken to Gurdwara Gangsar in a magnificient procession. Forty-seven Akhand Panths have been completed. The Sikh situation at Amritsar and elsewhere is distinctly hopeful.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

SESSION CONCLUDED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Commonwealth Labour Conference concluded its session to-day. The next conference will be held in London in 1927. —Reuter's Special.

WOMEN COMPETITION FOR C. S. EXAM

LONDON, Aug. 1.

34 girls are among the competitors for the first class civil service examinations which began to-day. This is the first time that women have competed.—Reuter's Special.

PERSIA AND THE LEAGUE.

GENEVA, July 31.

The Persian Government has informed the Secretariat of the League of Nations that it has decided to establish a permanent office at Geneva to deal with the affairs pertaining to this League.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug. 1.—The Maharajah of Patiala has arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

London Aug. 1.—At Stamford Bridge, today, in the London Women's International triangular athletic match Britain was first with 66 points, Czecho-Slovakia second with 26, and Canada third with 23.—Reuter's Special.

Seabright (New Jersey) Aug. 1.—In the Final of Women's [illegible]les, Seabright tournament, Ryan be[illegible] 6/3, 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

SHARE BAZAR VAGARIES.

(Continued from page 6.)

acceptance of a charter under the safe-guards proposed by Mr. Shroff to the Finance Member would deal a death-blow to the independent existence of the Association. What Mr. Shroff and his colleagues said to the Hon. Mr. Lawrence in effect comes to this: "Look here. Sir, we are reasonable. Personally we are willing to accept a charter. We only want some safeguards. We will persuade the members of the Association to accept the Charter but if the Association does not take a reasonable view, and treat with scant courtesy the Government's kind advice for the acceptance of a charter, what can we do."

A Great Stigma.

I have no doubt that Mr. Shroff would like to continue as Chairman and his two colleagues as Directors under the benign sway of the Government. But I have no right to anticipate the events. What Mr. Shroff had to say to the Finance Minister was "Thanks for your advice. We do not want your interference. Our rules are imperfect: we are conscious of our defects. We desire to introduce reforms. We will abolish Rule 26 K which is the backbone of contention between the members of the Association and which has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the investing public. Your ultimatum will help us in introducing immediate reforms." This was the attitude which Mr. Shroff ought to have adopted. Mr. Shroff gave an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Samachar." He is reported to have said that there is some misunderstanding in regard to the statement made in the letter of the Finance Secretary to himself; that the acceptance of the charter under certain conditions was still the subject for negotiation between him and the Government and that he was not at liberty to disclose these conditions at present. But he is further reported to have said to the interviewer that there were many disadvantages attendant upon the acceptance of the charter. If that is so why he and his colleagues showed their desire to accept the charter even conditionally? Mr. Shroff has shown an inadequate appreciation of the mischief and misfortune that are likely to befall on Indians as a result of the belief that will be wrongly created that Indians are unable to govern themselves. Mr. Shroff is no doubt a very hard-working man, who fully understands the technic of the business but he is found tactless and defiant. He has failed to cope with a difficult situation. His failure to steer safely the barque of the Association through troubled waters and it is certain that he will never be able to preserve the independence of the Exchange or succeed in introducing reforms. It will indicate—rightly or wrongly that the brokers have failed to manage their own affairs and such a verdict will be a reflection on the capacity of Indians. That the Government are serious and mean business goes without saying. The situation is very delicate and requires tactful handling. Mr. Shroff can write long letters and articles but he cannot handle a delicate situation. A great stigma for incompetence and loose management is cast on the managers of the Exchange and it is directly implied in the Government's proposals. Do Mr. Shroff and his colleagues realise it?

SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

PEKING GOVT. AGAINST REINVESTIGATION.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.

A message from Peking says that the Chinese Foreign Office has cabled to the Chinese ministers abroad instructing them to inform the Governments to which they have been accredited that the Peking Government is opposed to re-investigation into the Shanghai affair.—Reuter.

CHINESE CREW REPLACED.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.

The Chinese crew of the Jardine steamer "Namsang" bound from Calcutta to Tientsin, who walked off on the arrival of the ship although their articles had not expired, were immediately replaced by Indians.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST PARTY IN BURMA.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

MANDALAY, Aug. 2.

A meeting to consider the desirability of forming a Swarajist Party in Burma was held to-day, under the chairmanship of U Tok Kyi, M.L.A. Resolutions were passed to form a Swarajya Party, the programme of which was to be same as that of the Swarajya Party of India. A Provisional Committee of 27 members was formed.—A.P.

TROUBLE IN MANDALAY.

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED.

MANDALAY, Aug. 2.

While attempting to prevent a disturbance at Nandwa yesterday evening Mr. U Nyein, Eastern Sub-divisional Officer, Mr U Posaing, Head Quarters Assistant, and Mr. U Po Yun, Honorary Magistrate were assaulted. U. Nyein being seriously injured and all the injured were immediately removed to hospital. The condition of the first named is reported to be serious. Three arrests were made immediately.

Pongyis held a meeting last night at Setkyathiha Pagoda and stones were thrown on passers along the street in the vicinity. Military police are guarding the locality.—A.P.

UNITY, SWADESHI—AND SWARAJ.

(Continued from previous page)

three sons of India were the greatest leaders of the country. It was the intellectual classes and the capitalist classes who made hair-splitting arguments as to the greatness or otherwise of these leaders. But among the masses there were no two opinions that these sons of India were India's greatest benefactors.

Concluding Mr. Patel exhorted the audience to remember the message of the Lokmanya and try to do their bit in carrying it to a success.

LEADER OF LEADERS.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta said that the Lokmanya realised that the physical, moral and spiritual degradation of the country was the result of foreign subjection and the root cause of all their evils and ills. He did not rest satisfied with discovering the root cause but set out to remove the same and that was the main thing that marked out the Lokmanya as the leader of leaders.

Under Mahomedan rule India had retained her soul, her entity. But since the last hundred and fifty years India had lost her personality. It was the Lokmanya who vividly saw the sitting in of the degeneration and was alive to the super-political domination of the country. The picture of the lone figure—a Christian victim thrown to the lions in the arena of Rome—came to their minds when they remembered of the fight the Lokmanya had to put up at Surat Congress. He stood alone against hundreds of Moderates and other Congressmen who urged on by Anti-Tilak, anti Deccani spirit tried to stifle the voice of the people that was to find vent through the Lokmanya's mouth. But he stood alone and undaunted. That was symbolic of the whole attitude of the Lokmanya's fight to vindicate the rights of his countrymen against the toadies and sycophants and their genus ad *hoc* who had forsaken their principles and preferred to carry on the behests and mandates of a foreign power to the detriment of their own people.

Proceeding, Mr. Jaisukhlal said that it was Tilak who brought the Congress out from the Moderate cult of petitioning and praying and made it stand on its own legs. From the Surat Congress onwards it was a transitional period till to-day they saw the Congress the real spokesman of the country. It was for this that the Lokmanya fought and that was why he was the leader of leaders. He was as if stifling for fresh air and freer atmosphere. That was characteristic of all true and noble patriots who could not sustain in an atmosphere other than that of liberty and freedom. He was ever stifling and trying to get the redemption of his country from foreign subjection. The Lokmanya typified the ideal patriot of Terence McSweeney who said "should these few and sink in the struggle, the greater the greatness of the ideal is proven. ..... The country awakens to the dreams and ideals and he who inspired and sustained them is justified——justified against the whole race of those who stood alone against them and in the hour he falls he proves the saviour of his race." And the Lokmanya stood alone and proved the saviour of his race.

A CONSUMMATE GENERAL.

Continuing, Mr. Jaisukhlal dwelt upon how different meaning the same words conveyed when used to free and subject countries. Loyalty to one's country was a virtue which was appreciated in a free country and Kings and emperors would lay wreaths on the tomb of the unknown warrior who had laid down his life for his country. "But manifest the same loyalty in a subject country," said Mr. Jaisukhlal "and you are damned as a rebel, a seditionist, and a scoundrel out to get notoriety by squandering the inexhaustible resources of perhaps the "Tilak Swaraj Fund." It was to the credit of the Lokmanya that he changed the whole atmosphere. The Lokmanya stood for the correct interpretation of the meaning of the words. He taught them the loyalty, not to Government, to their motherland. He brought loyalty up to its right position and brought down sedition to the country to its own low level. It was not to be an easy task. He preferred incarceration after incarceration to selling his soul for a mess of poltage. It was the same thing with the titles showered by the foreign power. With a true prophetic vision, the Lokmanya believed with the Irish patriot Terence McSweeney that titles were invented by foreign power for rewarding people called loyalists but who were really rebels to their own motherland. The Lokmanya was the first to expose the whole fraud of foreign titles.

The Lokmanya was a consummate general, a diplomat, politician. He did not fight shy of capturing every hillock and every position of vantage however insignificant in their fight against the common foe to retire for a time if need be and then again to advance the march. Here again he showed a really prophetic vision and was one with Terence McSweeney who advised his countrymen to capture every machinery of the Government both legislative and executive that the foreign Government was perverting to its own use and then again to fight for capturing the remaining portion till they had Swaraj in the country. That was an advice of the Lokmanya which they the Swarajists meant to follow and capture every position they could get to fight the Government to get Swaraj for their country.

It was the Lokmanya who had given them the supreme benediction of the will to desire—the desire to have Swaraj. They had fallen so low that they had ceased to have any desire. It was Mahatmaji who had brought then within an ace of realisation but for the present they were in the danger of forgetting both the leaders—there were many false prophets and many false cries and in the fitness of things they should ponder on the teachings of the Lokmanya and follow them. And what better and more direct way was there of strengthening their demand for Swaraj than a complete boycott of foreign piece-goods?

FRIEND OF THE POOR.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla said that since his young days he was a great admirer of the Lokmanya. The appalling poverty of the people rent the heart of the Lokmanya and if there was one thing that spurred the Lokmanya in his noble fight for the freedom of his country it was his earnest and sincere regard for the poorest of the poor in the land. If they really felt half as much as the Lokmanya for their country, they must be prepared for all the sufferings and trials that the noble son of India had to undergo.

Mr. Pathak then addressed the gathering.

CREATOR OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said that one great service that the Lokmanya did to India was to create public opinion and to see that public opinion prevailed in the deliberations of their National Assembly the Congress, irrespective of what the so-called leaders said or thought. It was for the vindication of that right that the Lokmanya had to fight at Surat and to his credit he was successful. It was to men like Tilak and Mahatmaji that they owed the present status of the Congress.

Shamsher Singh said that the Lokmanya was the first to unfurl the banner of Swaraj in India and if they wanted to be loyal to the great man they must carry on the struggle till the goal was reached.

TILAK MANDIR.

OPENING CEREMONY BY HON. MR. KHAPARDE.

POONA, August 1.

The opening ceremony of the Tilak Mandir was performed to-day by the Hon. Mr. C. S. Khaparde.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his speech giving a brief history of the memorial said: The sixth conference of the Indian Home Rule League held in 1922 at Yeotmal appointed a committee to take up the work of erecting a memorial to Lokmanya Tilak and handed the sum of one lakh of rupees to the Board of Trustees formed for its management. Rs. 30,000 was designed to be spent upon a hall and a bust of Lokmanya Tilak. In actual execution however Rs. 40,000 was found necessary up to now and Rs. 10,000 more would be required for completing the memorial. All this in spite of the magnificent gift of a grand plinth with a compound wall all round given by Shrimat Jagannath Maharaj and a free gift of the bust by Mr. Khatre of Bombay. The objects and the uses to which the building and the fund were to be utilised were (1) to collect books on subjects dear to Lokmanya Tilak (2) to publish books advocating and propagating Lokmanya Tilak's principles and help such publications by others and (3) to train and equip a few students for national work.

Continuing Mr. Kelkar said that the memorial must be considered on all India Institution as all the different provincial branches of the Indian Home Rule League had contributed to it. In conclusion Mr. Kelkar appealed for liberal help from the public for the successful carrying out of the objects of the memorial not only in the shape of money but also by following the great ideals of national service established by Lokmanya Tilak.

Hon Mr. G. S. Khaparde then declared the memorial open.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

A crowded public meeting was held today to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary Day. Eloquent tributes were paid to his memory by Mahatma Gandhi and several leaders. Mahatma Gandhi also spoke at an overflow meeting held at the College Square. Speaking at the latter place, Mahatma Gandhi said Swaraj was Tilak's birth-right and that could be obtained by khaddar and charkha. It had been suggested that British goods should be boycotted as a reply to Lord Birkenhead's speech, and he also desired that they should discard British goods.

After Mr Rangaswamy Iyenyar had spoken Mr. Sen-Gupta who presided, appealed to youny men to discipline themselves for the country's work and not to be carried away by the sentimental cry of conscience. In response to an appeal for the Das Memorial Fund, a large sum was collected on the spot.—A. P.

Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D., Sc., Managing Director and Senior Physician of the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., has arrived in Bombay and is staying at the Empire Hindu Hotel, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

CELEBRATION AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 1.

The death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated here by the holding of a public meeting under the auspices of the local Congress Committee at the Jallianwala Bagh.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Reports received so far show that Moharrum celebration in the town and district of Allahabad passed off quietly.

Official and Personal.

Major General P. Holland-Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch, Major and Mrs A. N. Thomas, Major and Mrs. J. D. Kidd and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. MacGillivray dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Nagpur, Aug. 1.—The first number of bi-weekly "Hitavada" has been issued today. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, as President of the Servants of India Society, commends the paper in its new shape to the public. Messages of welcome have been published from numerous leading men.

A MODEL ANTYAJ SCHOOL.

AS CONDUCTED BY THE FATHER OF LAXMI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At the kind invitation of practically its one and only teacher Mr. Dudabhai who is also the father of Laxmi, the favourite adopted daughter of Mahatmaji, I had the pleasure this morning of visiting the local Antyaja Shala accompanied by some friends.

The school had a surprise in store for us in that, contrary to expectation, we found the boys simply but very cleanly dressed and the faces of most of them far from being dull-looking, may even be described without exaggeration as alert and intelligent. Indeed one may even go so far as to say that these boys would not suffer by comparison with other school-going boys of their age, belonging to the so-called higher castes. I was further told—and I was very glad to note the fact—that in order to encourage clean and hygienic habits among the boys, a regular register is maintained in the school, in which daily entries are made of those, who have and of those who have not washed their mouths and taken their baths in the morning, and marks are assigned or deducted accordingly.

Part of the general prejudice against the so-called untouchables—at least in the case of those who do not raise untouchability to the dignity of a religious dogma—is traceable to the unclean and insanitary habits of these classes, which at times even repel their best friends. Of course, this is not meant to imply that Hindu Society can be absolved from all blame in the matter For the insanitary condition of the untouchable is, in no small measure, the result of the cruel social ostracism, to which he has been subjected for so long. The social isolation, in which he is condemned to live, deprives him of all stimulus, which the example and association of other members of the community would undoubtedly furnish him with, to lead a cleaner and healthier life, and Hindu society owes it to the untouchable to make reparation for all this past neglect and injustice, by freely admitting him to his rightful place in the communal life. Until that happy time arrives, the best way in which the untouchables can help themselves, enlist general sympathy and support the efforts of those trying to raise them in the social scale, is to cultivate for themselves better and cleaner habits of living by paying more attention to personal hygiene and mode of dress. In this direction, the school, one is glad to note, has end is making a very good contribution under the earnest and enthusiastic supervision of Mr. Dudabhai.

I asked the boys of the upper standards a few questions in the History of Gujerat, which were all correctly and intelligently answered. Another noteworthy feature was the good and fairly well-turned hand written even by small boys and girls reading in the lower standards.

Indeed the boys of this school furnish a good illustration of the difference made by better environments and little care in the up-bringing of boys. And one may well ask: after all is the difference between a high caste Hindu and a so-called untouchable—a difference only of better surroundings and greater facilities for self-improvement than are at present available to the members of the untouchable class? If the orthodox self-centred Hindu were to ponder on this, it might perhaps give a rude shock to his self-complacency, but the reflection would undoubtedly do him good.

What an influence for good the school is, was strikingly illustrated by a small incident, that took place at the time of our departure. The gathering at the school had attracted a large crowd of other untouchables and among them was a small eight-year old lad, who was not attending the school He wore very dirty clothes and he himself could not tell since how long ago he had not had a bath. Standing side by side with the neatly-dressed boys of the school, his shabby appearance and unwashed face presented a sharp contrast, which the boy himself could not fail to notice. He hung down his face in shame and promised to attend the school in future and have a daily bath in the morning.

There are no wall-maps in the school, which must considerably handicap the teaching of geography. Without maps geography-teaching would be unreal and even misleading. The same should, therefore, be supplied at an early date.

There are at present about 70 boys on the rolls, but at other times of the year when there is not the same pressing demand for agricultural labour as in this busy rainy season, the number. I am told, mounts up to more than 120. This is remarkably satisfactory progress, considering the few years in which the school has been in existence. The present rented house consisting of only two small rooms and a verandah running alongside of them is unable to accommodate this large number, and a permanent good building large enough to meet the growing needs of the school is a crying necessity.

Spinning and carding form part of the regular curricula, and as most of the boys belong to the Dhed-weaver class, it is proposed to set up a weaving loom, for which also provision will have to be made in the new building, that may be erected in the future.

The school staff also needs to be strengthened, as it consists at present only of Mr. and Mrs. Dudabhai (the latter also having to attend to her domestic duties), who can hardly be expected to look after a hundred and more boys.

The school is very fortunate in securing, as teachers, members of the untouchable class itself, as that avoids the danger of the bad effects of patronising airs and self-assumed superiority, from which outside workers belonging to the higher castes can not altogether shake themselves free, however conscientious and well-meaning they might be.

The school has already made good progress, and I heartily hope and

GANDHI-SWARAJIST AGREEMENT

ITS SIGNIFICANCE

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA INTERVIEWED.

In connection with the latest Gandhi-Swarajist agreement at Calcutta, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle."

"Two things were attempted during the conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajists at Calcutta," said Mr. Jamnadas. Of these one has been accomplished, and the consideration of the other has been postponed until after the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly.

"Political work as ordinarily understood has now been restored to its premier position in the Indian National Congress; the yarn franchise in so far as it interfered with the natural right of an individual to participate in the political activities of his country has been revised, and Council-work, instead of being merely permissive has received the fullest recognition. Here after it will become increasingly difficult for any Indian to justify his aloofness from the National Organization. Of course, there will always be some people who will be dissatisfied with everyone and everything around them, and like the mythological fairy they will continue to weep if only for the reason that all cause for weeping has been taken away; these croaking egotists will still keep weeping but that simply cannot be helped and the country should make up its mind to do without them. 'If the Congress now fails or neglects to function as a vigorous and live political body, the fault will not be that of the Mahatma. Once more he has placed the larger interests of his country above his personal views and inclinations. His emphatic declaration that he will throw all his weight in the scale on the side of the Swarajists ought to dispel any lingering misgivings that the Swarajists will not get the fullest support from the Congress. In return for all these generous concessions—I personally call them concessions—he only asks that every Congressman shall wear Khaddar—a condition which no patriotic Indian should find it hard to fulfil.

THE NEXT STEP.

'It is an open secret," continued Mr. Jamnadas, "that the decision of the General Council of the Swaraj Party to defer the consideration of the steps to be taken for enforcing the national demands was not unanimous; there was a deep undercurrent of dissent but it was assented to because it was believed that perhaps the leaders knew better. In any case, the tactical advantage will remain with the Swarajists; but let it be well-understood that the postponement of the plan of action until after the Simla Session of the Assembly was not agreed to under a misconception of the realities of the situation. No one expects anything from the discussions in the Legislative Assembly. The majority report of the Muddiman Committee is too ridiculous for words; it simply mocks at the aspirations of a great country. The minority report is, besides being incomplete also reactionary in one or two important respects; it approves without qualification the continuation of communal electorates and it retains the disqualification for election to the legislatures based on conviction for a political offence. Moreover the restricted terms of reference precluded the whole case for further advance from being considered; the minority report therefore cannot be accepted as a complete statement of our national demands. On the other hand all indications go to show that Government will have nothing to do with the minority report; so that one can safely forecast the happenings at Simla. The country will be called upon seriously to consider the next step forward at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in October, and we all hope that it will prove equal to the occasion."

TREATMENT OF UNTOUCHABLE.

WARNING TO HINDUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 31.

The first annual conference of the Achhut Udhar Sabha came off on the 21st and 22nd July in the Arya Samaj Hall, Cawnpore. Lt. Raja Durga Narain Singh, M.L.C., was in the chair. The Chairman in his opening speech gave expression to the heart-felt sympathies that he bears for the depressed classes. He impressed with great force on the so-called upper classes of the Hindus, the pressing necessity of threating the depressed classes with more and more humanity and with ever increasing love. He commended the fortitude of the depressed classes and praised their faith and love for Hinduism. He was very explicit in warning the upper classes of the dangers ahead in continuing the inhuman treatment towards the depressed classes and also of the results of the vices that have crept into these classes due to the unsympathetic attitude of the upper classes.

pra that it may even prosper more in the future and continue to render more and more useful service to a sadly neglected class. Finally it is to be hoped that the Bhavnagar State, which prides itself on being the pioneer in Kathiawar in matters educational will not grudge all necessary help—will not measure its help by official red tape but accord to the school a special liberal treatment, to which it is entitled for more than one obvious reason.

"CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES."

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with some interest and a great deal of amusement the accusation of "Anti-co-operator" against the Registrar, the Assistant Registrar, the Managing Committee and also all but five "honourable gentlemen" members of the Kanara G. S. Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. Andheri. The writer's own description of himself is eloquent of the view expected from him because one can never expect to hear good things said of the accused from counsel for the accuser but I could not help feeling admiration for your correspondent's pen, which by just a twist has succeeded in giving an appearance of truth to what is but a travesty of it. I write as a shareholder of the Andheri Society and I must at once admit that the attitude taken by the Managing Committee in this matter at least and also by the Registrar is far from arbitrary, and arrogant as your correspondent would make your readers believe. To understand the position rightly one must know how that Society was started: A few friends of the community joined together to launch the Society into existence with the purely philanthropic motive of helping at least a part of the community to better housing in the suburbs. The Society so formed has more than 125 members but at houses only 56 families. The majority, therefore, joined only through philanthropic, rather than selfish motives. Then an application was made to Government through the Registrar for a loan and the Registrar rightly wrote back saying that the Society will have to raise at least one-fourth of the cost of the scheme in share capital and must secure at least sufficient members who will promise to house the tenements, as otherwise vacancies would make the scheme uneconomical and ruinous to the revenues of the Society and ultimately of Government. Applications were called for from the members for the proposed tenements and only when these were received in sufficient numbers that a regular and pucca application was made for Government aid. This aid was given. The scheme was launched. Prior to commencing construction, the applicants for tenements were asked to approve of the plans and the site, which they did, so that most of the avoidable reasons for non-occupancy were sought to be avoided at the start, because the Committee recognised that in building the tenements they were responsible to see that the financial interests of all concerned should not be jeopardised. The tenant members who at present house the buildings had, therefore, approved of the scheme and the one whose case, your correspondent so much pleads for, was one of the loudest and the foremost in making his choice. It will, therefore, be recognised that the tenant member who accepts a tenement in these circumstances has on his shoulders a liability which involves the financial capital not only of himself but also of the other members of the Society and also of Government. It was because of his contract that he will house the tenement that the tenement came to be built. If he were allowed to shirk his responsibility lightly, there would be no stability to any Society and in fact no Society can work or exist especially on the restricted membership lines that societies have been constructed so far. If a member lightly leaves the responsibility for his tenement and goes away without any appreciable reason, the remaining members will have to meet the deficit from their own rents, or to sacrifice their dividends or Government will have to suffer in their capital and the taxpayer in his contribution. Your correspondent, therefore, before expecting us to believe that it is inhuman for a member to be tied down to a tenement, will have to prove that it is commonsense and common justice to allow persons to break contracts at their own will without appreciable reasons; he will have to prove that it is common justice to sacrifice the interests of a great many, who have jeopardised their hard-earned savings from a purely philanthropic motive to suit the unrestrained whims of a single individual or even five "honourable gentlemen"; that it is a virtue to fritter away on unstable schemes the hardpaid contributions of the taxpayer. Until he proves these are commonsense. I for one cannot bring myself to see eye to eye with your irate correspondent; but what better can be expected of an anti-co-operator? His law is his own interests. Let the rest go to the dogs or to the devil for aught he cares!

Now to revert to the case of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society at Andheri and your correspondent's grievance, I am glad to find your anti-co-operator getting the written sanction of five "honourable gentlemen" to his interpretation of the ideas working behind the minds of the original promoters of the Society. I don't want to quarrel about their "honourableness" of the five gentlemen whom your correspondent quotes. Antony said Brutus and the other conspirators against Caesor were "all, all honourable men" but the Roman populace thought otherwise. I do grant they are probably "honourable gentlemen" although perhaps this appellation they do not get as members of the Council of State. But I have consulted another gazetted officer, who was a backbone of the Society from the Society from the start and also other like the ex-chairman who started the Society in collaboration with the Society's ex-secretary—a gazetted officer and an M.A. in addition—who tell me that a carte blanche to leave the Society whenever a tenant wanted to leave it was never meant or given to understand by the promoters, I was myself, as a Shareholder asked to take a tenement but I refused from the very start as I could not and did not want to be bound down, but perhaps the "five honourable gentlemen" have a better memory than even the promoters, the records of the Society and the 120 members, other members, who do not seem to have joined the manifesto of the glorious "five". But inventiveness is the prerogative of only genius and how can a vast majority claim this? Long live the glorious five and may the earth benefit by their superior brains for long! I may, however ask a question which is suggested to me that, of the five so ennobled, the accuser of the Registrar is one, the M.A., LL.B. happens to be his brother-in-law, while a third is also a near relative and so on. Is it possible that this manifesto of the five is a family secret served on a fruitful night with other savoury dishes?

And now we come to the crux of the whole problem. Was the Managing Committee of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society so arbitrary and autocratic at all apart from the fight they are putting up in the interest of the poor shareholders like myself? I understand from them that the rule being objected to says that the Managing Committee will allow members to vacate who have been either disabled through illness, transfer or financial or other circumstances from continuing in the Society. This is a wide enough discretion, sufficient to cover all ordinary circumstances and I understand these powers have also been used in certain deserving cases. The "testy" (by which I mean in my broken English, the member who appealed as a test case) member could urge none of these circumstances and hence was not allowed to vacate. He was also invited to urge any tangible reasons, which he could not. At first he tried the argument of ill health. If he was really advised by medical opinion not to take shelter under the roofs of Saraswati Bag, why is it that he still resides there not in his tenement, mind you, but in another, because he wants to disown all responsibility of rent for his own tenement. His medical advisor was probably quite elastic on the point and my sympathies, are, therefore, quite with the Managing Committee who seem to have thought it wiser and safer for him to have appealed to a higher Medical Board before appealing to the Registrar. Then, I understand, the gentleman in question shifted his ground and claimed financial difficulties. The Committee outwardly, at any rate saw no reasons for these as the gentleman's monthly income was more than when he started as a tenant in the Society. He was called upon to give even privately reasons which would be kept secret but he is said to have taken umbrage at even this suggestion as he expected his word as a gentleman to be respected more than any reasons he might give. The Committee gravely nodded their heads but said, quite rightly, that all were equally good gentlemen in the Society and if one gentleman's word was to be accepted without proof or enquiry, everybody else's ought to, which would mean that all must be allowed to leave at their sweet will. This, for obvious reasons, is impossible and at least unjust as stated above. Then a third ruse was tried. Probably the "testy" tenant seems to have been taken a hint from your correspondent because he tried hard and got himself elected to the Managing Committee, who, your correspondent believes have made the rule for their own benefit; but I know of no instance in which any member of the Managing Committee vacated or gave up his tenement so far or where they exercised their prerogative with undue bias. This that gentleman soon found out himself and the last thing he has done is to resign from the Managing Committee and start his campaign outside. It is a curious coincidence that a good many of the 20 applications for vacation of the tenements have poured in after his last denouement and they are mostly from the friends and admirers of the gentleman in question. I wonder why even these twenty did not join this manifesto of the glorious five. There is something wrong somewhere.

I hope I have been able to inform your readers of the position of the Housing Societies in general and of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society in particular. It will have been seen that neither the Managing Committee nor the Registrar are averse to allowing tenants to vacate. In all Societies, tenants are allowed to have sub-tenants any time. In the Andheri Society they are even allowed to vacate permanently on their proving that they are unable to live in those tenements for reasons of health, finances or transfer etc. Only they do not want to allow people to go away for the simple reason that they do not want to live there. God only knows why, because long feeling financial interests are involved, which cannot be justly ignored and sacrificed simply to suit the whims of a single individual or his friends. Your correspondent's argument appears to be rather queer, if not immoral. According to it will be equally unjust and absence of commonsense for a gentleman properly married to a wife to stick to her and support her for a life time, for binding anyone to anything or to any contract or any understanding for a lifetime, is according to his view of life and commonsense unjust, and the maintenance of a wife costs as much, if not more, as house rent; and there are other considerations, which I had better not refer to. Does he expect all husbands to throw off their wives at their own sweet will? Because if he expects that, I shall have nothing to say to him in this matter of co-operative Societies. Such men are not for the "Co-operative movement" as I conceive it and he will have well styled himself Anti-co-operator.

As to the guilt of the Registrar, I know it for a fact that the reason of his delay is the extreme caution with which he has to give his judgment. He is at present between Scylla and Charybdis. He is consulting all Societies and also Government, I presume, and the Assistant Registrar is at pains, even at present to find out a *via media* not harsh to the tenants and not unjust to other interests. Is that arbitrativeness? If so the dictionaries had better be rewritten. He has specially asked the Societies to follow their own Bye laws until he gives his ruling. He has not decided one way or the other; and it is still premature to dube him or his Department arbitrary until at least his final decision is out. An unofficial arbitrator appointed to rule on arrears of rents can hardly be expected to or allowed to give a ruling binding on the whole department on a point which remains still undecided even after an anxious conference of many heads, including those of lawyers, jurists, as well as purists.—Yours, etc.

CO-OPERATOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my last letter, published in you issue of Tuesday last I referred to the grave abuse of power made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency by his arbitrary rulings in respect of the right of the tenant members of co-partnership housing societies to vacate their tenements after due notice. Ignoring the dictum laid down by his immediate predecessors in office, Messers. Ewbank and Rothfeld that "co-partnership tenants in the view of the law are technically tenants at will", the present Registrar has sought to bind down the tenants of such societies to their tenements for life. though the ownership of such tenements, including the right to sublet, vests completely in the society and not in the tenants. As the step taken by the Registrar lays the axe at the very root of the co-operative housing movement in this Presidency, it would be worth while to quote here the relevant passage from his Circular dated 17th March 1925 to all housing societies. He wrote:—

"If there is no difficulty about letting out tenements to desirable persons, the society will, of course, not come in the way of the particular tenant vacating his tenement after giving such notice as may be required under the rule of the society, but in case the tenement remains vacant or can be let only on a rental which is less than the rental fixed, then the society should have the right to make good the loss which it may suffer on account of the vacancy or reduction in rent by appropriating such part of the dividend on the shares or of the shares of the outgoing members as may be necessary to recoup the loss. Thus, if the rent fixed is Rs. 40 and no new tenant can be had for less than Rs. 35, the loss of Rs. 5 will be made good by appropriating the amount of dividend on shares or shares payable to the outgoing member. The same rule should apply also to tenant members who fail to occupy a tenement after having agreed to do so. The Registrar will not as a rule be prepared to recommend any loan to a Co-operative Housing Society unless some such safeguard as above is provided for."

A more woeful confusion of thought and perversion of law than is betrayed in this passage cannot be imagined. Are the legal rights tenant members to remain for ever in such a fluid or gaseous condition as to be at the mercy of every passing phase of the housing market and, I may add, of the whim of every passing Registrar? Suppose the Society finds no difficulty in filling up the vacancy immediately after a tenant member is given temporary permission to vacate his tenement, but after a year or two or even five years is again confronted with a vacancy in respect of that very tenement, is the original tenant to be again hauled over coals and mulcted for all the loss that the society may suffer on account of the vacancy? And, for how long a period is that member to be penalised? For life, if, unfortunately, the tenement should remain unoccupied during his life time? Can anything be more monstrous? If there is be a limit to the extent of his liabilities, why does not the Registrar set a legal limit to them and make it uniform in the cases of all societies, so that those who dream of living in peace under the aegis of the Co-operative Department may know exactly where they will stand when they swallow the bait of a loan at the hands of a *ma-bap* Government? I may assure the Registrar that not one soul in future would think of joining a Co-operative Housing Society under conditions contemplated by him. It would be a trap worse than that of mouse-trap, for at least after 12 hours the sufferings of the little prisoner would end, but in the case of a tenant of Mr. Madan's "model" housing society these sufferings will end only with his death.

As a concrete instance of the baneful effect of the Registrar's ill-advised and lawless step, I may cite the following case. A member of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society at Andheri gave the following notice to the managing committee on 31st March 1925:—

"As I shall be leaving Bombay (and course Andheri too) for good owing to change in my occupation. I herewith give you notice under Tenancy Rule No. 3 of the Society, that after six months from this date, i.e., from 1st October 1925, I shall not require the five room tenement in Block . . . of the Society which I am at present occupying and I shall vacate the same on 30th September 1925 and shall not be responsible thenceforward for the rent of that tenement."

Rule No. 3 referred to above runs as follows:—"In case a tenant member wants to vacate the tenement alloted to or occupied by him, he will give six calendar months' notice in advance, subject to reduction by mutual agreement, at the discretion of the Managing Committee, in consideration of the special circumstances relating to the case; but such notice will not be considered if the tenant member wants to shift to the Bombay City or to any other place within the suburbs of Bombay except on grounds of health, economic condition or physical inability to reside at this distance from the place of his service or business." It must be obvious even to the meanest understanding that under this rule the Committee is left no option but to accept a six months' notice from a tenant member who, owing to circumstances beyond his control, is obliged to leave Bombay for good. But the Committee, taking shelter under the Registrar's circular referred to above and instructions of a similar vague character, has refused to accept the notice, on the plea that "the whole question relating to the right of a tenant members to vacate his tenement is under consideration of the Co-operative Department," and that "the Registrar has specially warned the Committee not to accept any notices until that question is decided". One wishes to know under what known law the Registrar rides rough shod over the written and accepted constitution of the co-operative housing societies in this manner? Are these constitutions mere scraps of paper that the should be over-ridden by the Registrar or under at his instructions, by the committe of management at their sweet will and pleasure. Have the members of thes societies no legal status worth speaking of? The Registrar just now seems anxious tha all co-operative housing societies under his jurisdiction should adopt the "model" by-laws drafted by his Department. If is his intention to bind down the societies on pain of disaffiliation or refusal of stat help, to an ultra-legal and immoral provision signing away the legal rights of tenant members, then he may rest assure that he will be sealing the doom of th co-operative housing movement, in this Presidency at any rate, and the societie acquiescing in his terms would have signe their own death warrant, for sooner later the spirit of freedom within th members, who are after all human beings and not unthinking and unfeelin stones or dumb driven cattle, is bound to assert itself and snap the fetters of legalised slavery. An institution is meant for the benefit and convenience of its members and not the members for the benefit and convenience of the institution.

It is on account of these and other circumstances that from an ardent co-operator I have been sadly disillusioned and, have become for the time being, an

"ANTI-CO-OPERATOR."

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The Great Breatheable Remedy

PEPS are the wonderful healing and germicidal medicine which *is breathed* direct to the lungs from pleasant dissolving tablets. Peps speedily soothe and allay any soreness and inflammation in throat or breathing tubes. They strengthen the chest and quickly banish the worst cough or cold.

In our climate especially, Peps are invaluable for safeguarding throat and lungs against dangerous chills and germ disease from the dust-laden air.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

Of medicine dealers everywhere, price Re. One. Full directions enclosed.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the reference made in your "Belgaum Letter", published in to-day's "Chronicle," to the proposed opening of a branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., at Belgaum. I beg to inform you that no such proposal has been put forward by this Bank. There is already a District Central Co-operative Bank in existence in Belgaum which is affiliated to the Provincial Bank. I shall thank you to publish this explanation in an early issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, L
Bombay, July 31.

LEAVING INDIA WITH REGRET.

RETIRING ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

SIMLA, July 31.

Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke were entertained at the Cecil Hotel to-night to a farewell dinner by Sir B. N. Mitra. A large number of guests were present and included all high officials. Sir B. N. Mitra paid a glowing tribute to the high level of efficiency which the Posts and Telegraph Department had attained under Sir Geoffrey's administration (applause).

Sir Geoffrey Clarke responding felt that unlike engineering and other such departments where one could leave a mark behind, the direction of administrative department did not offer such scope. At best one could aspire to hand over to his successor a smooth working machine. He had served the Postal Department for twenty-two years and had been to every part of India. He specially referred to the call of the East to Englishmen which they were passing on from generation to generation. He appealed to them not to listen to pessimists. India would always hold a glorious career for the highest class of Englishmen, for the highest class of work, working side by side with Indian Brothers (applause) and he asked them all not to advise Englishmen to keep out of India. He had found Indians straight and just (applause). Both he and Lady Clarke were leaving India with regret.—A. P.

ALL INDIA TELEGRAPH UNION.

MADRAS, July 31.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the All-India Telegraph Union it was resolved to request the General Secretary of the Union at Calcutta to visit Madras and other places in Southern India for propaganda work and to recommend to the Central Committee the complete abolition of station service in this department and substitution of it by one universal service limiting the conditions of transfer within the province. It was also resolved *inter alia* to support the resolutions of the Central Committee condemning the Ryan Committee's report.—A. P.

BAWLA CASE APPEAL.

HEARING OF PETITION BY ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The adjourned hearing of the petition on behalf of the Bawla case prisoners for leave to appeal to the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court was resumed before the Advocate General Mr. J. B. Kanga in his chambers at the High Court 2-30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. The proceedings were *in camera*, and none except Counsel and those instructing or assisting them were allowed to be present.

Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and S. G. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, appeared for the defence; while Mr. Kenneth Kemp with Mr. Kirksmith, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Inspector Jeffreys and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal, represented the Crown to oppose the petition.

The defence arguments in support the petition were based on legal grounds and particularly on some alleged flaws in Mr. Justice Crump's charge to the Jury.

After Crown Counsel had replied, the hearing was concluded at 6 p.m.

The Advocate General has reserved his decision, which will probably be announced next week.

The total time occupied by tha hearing, including the hour and a half on Thursday, was 5 hours.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

OLD PARSI DIES IN HOSPITAL.

On Thursday Manekji Dorabji Daruwala, a Parsi aged 77 years, residing at Hughes Road was knocked down by a motor car No. Z—5743 driven by Dr T. S. Jackson Chief Medical officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Ridge Road, and was removed to Parsi General Hospital where he died on Saturday morning death being due to shock resulting from injuries sustained.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coronor held an inquest at the Parsi General Hospital, when K. H. Karani, son-in-law of the deceased said, on the day of the accident, the deceased went out for his usual walk to the Hanging Gardens. Witness went to Andheri and returned next morning when he was informed that Manekji was lying injured in the Hospital. Though witness constantly went to the Hospital, deceased was unable to speak.

Dr. P. M. Bharucha House Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital after describing the injuries said that the cause of death, in his opinion was shock following injuries and concussion of brain. There was nothing to indicate that the motor car had passed over the body. Dr. Jackson, who brought the patient to the hospital told witness that he had pushed the man out the way as he was in front of the motor car.

Further enquiry was adjourned till Saturday next in order to record the evidence of Dr. Jackson who has gone to Poona since the accident.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

At 8 a.m. on Friday the dead body of an unknown Mohmedan, aged 35 years was found lying near the Mazagaon Engin Shed. His head was smashed. The police made enquiries in regard to the relatives or friends of the deceased, but no one came up to indentify him. On a search being mad five pice were found in his pocket.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Mr. William Pimblatt, engine driver of the G. I. P. Railway, said on Friday at about 7.45 a.m. his train was approaching the Mazagaon Engine Shed when he saw the deceased standing on the down line watching for an up-train to pass. Witness whistled out and the driver of the up-train also beckoned him to get out of the road. The deceased walked straight towards the witness' engine which was tender foremost witness immediately put on the brake but in the meantime, the deceased went towards the up-line and was knocked down by a local up-train which was going at fast speed. Witness stopped the train an went with the guard to see the deceased whom he saw bleeding from mouth and nose.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROGRESS OF ROOSEVELT PARTY.

SIMLA, July 31.

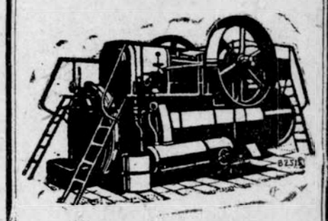
Information has been received that the Roosevelt party reached Yarkand with all baggage and personnel. The party lost twenty 'shauch' ponies. The Roosevelt Brothers are travelling to Tian Shan via Yarkand River.—A. P.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

SENTENCED FOR STEALING LAUNCH.

RANGOON, July 31.

The Western subdivisional Magistrate sentenced Harry Grant Haines to four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a launch by taking it out of the possession of Messrs. U. Po Han and Company of Rangoon. Haines brought down a launch from Calcutta belonging to Messrs. Joakim Nahapiet and Company and left it with the complainant firm Messrs. U. Po Han and Company to be sold on commission basis. Shortly after this the complainant received a letter from Messrs. Joakim Nahapiet and Company confirming the action of the accused. The launch while in the possession of the complainant in Rangoon was sold by Messrs. Joakim Nahapiet and Company to J. McKertich and both Haines and Messrs. U. Po Han and Company were informed of this sale. Later on, Haines represented to the complainant that he had authority from the purchaser of the launch to sell it, but on an enquiry the complainant was informed by Messrs. McKertich that Haines had no authority to sell the launch but he might be engaged as a broker. The complainant later on discovered that Haines had sold out the launch in Rangoon for Rs. 6,000/- and visited the accused who claimed to be the owner of the launch and said he would produce the documents when he returned to Calcutta. The accused left the boat and succeeded in getting away. The complainant reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused and brought him to Rangoon.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, July 31.

Viceregal Department:—Lord Reading will arrive in Bombay on the 6th and reach Simla on the 8th August. The arrival will be private. The party accompanying will be Lady Reading, Mr. Haig, Col. Morgan and Colonel Norman Walker, Capt. Barton and Capt. Daly, aides-de-camp. The arrival at Simla will also be private.

Legislative Department:—Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S., has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Langley, I.C.S. (Punjab), has been appointed in his place.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. S. E. Pears, Officiating Resident in Mysore is appointed Resident 2nd class.

Finance Department.—Mr. L. S. Dean officiates as Deputy Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway.

Education Department:—Mr. C. Malcolm Conservator of Forests is posted to the Central Provinces.

Marine Department:—Major R. B. Seymour Sewell, I.M.S., is appointed Director of Zoological Survey.

Railway Department:—Mr. MacThorpe, North Western Railway officiates as Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Industries Department:—Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, Chief Controller of Stores has six months' leave.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

A meeting of the Bengal Swaraj party was called to decide the line of action the party should follow in regard to the question of the presidentship of the Council, but it was postponed till August 9th owing to the inability of moffusil members to attend. It is understood that Mr. Sasmal is a candidate for the presidentship.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add Water only.

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FULL SIZE BRONZE STATUE of LOKMANYA TILAK

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EXHIBITION TO BOMBAY PUBLIC AT

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NO. 6. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, GIRGAUM.

A BUST MADE FROM

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SITTING IS ALSO ON VIEW.

Busts of other leading men of India, showing full likeness are also available. Orders for bronze and marble works, executed promptly at moderate prices.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONCORD

CAN NOT BE GOT BY MERE TALK

RASUL ANNIVERSARY.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Speaking at a meeting held this evening to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the death of the late Mr. A. Rasul, Mahatma Gandhi who presided observed that they all wanted Hindu-Muslim Unity but that they would not get it by simply talking about it.—A. P.

MUHARRAM IN BOMBAY.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS OF TROUBLE.

The Muharram or Ashura, passed off on Saturday quietly. There were rumours in the city that some trouble had occurred at Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road, between the Sunni Mahomedans and the Moguls. An enquiry showed, however, that the rumour had no foundation. It appeared the relations of these two communities had been strained last year as Haji Bibi, a Mogul lady, who owned a bungalow, in this locality celebrated Ashura last year in her bungalow where only members of her community and the Ismailites were allowed to take part. This gave a cause of annoyance to the Sunni Mahomedans residing there, but in order to avert any trouble this year conference of the leaders of this two communities was held last week at Chotani Manzil, Khadak, where a settlement was arrived at whereby it was arranged that Moguls would celebrate their Ashura in the bungalow and cover the compound with black drapery to protect the ceremonies from public gaze.

In Bombay or the last few years Tazias are not taken in procession and therefore, about a hundred Tazias which were built in the city were dismantled in the evening after the usual immersion. Hundreds of Mahomedans therefore went to Bandra and Thana to see the procession where police restrictions as prevailing in Bombay, do not exist.

AT CALCUTTA.

FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL FACTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Ten men including an Inspector of Police, a Jamadar and a constable were injured as a result of a fight to-day between two rival factions of Mahomedans at Rajabazar, the scene of last year's riot during Moharrum. The trouble arose over the question as to which party should lead the procession first. The rioters pelted stones at each other and used their sticks freely. Police intervened immediately and with difficulty brought the situation under control. A strong police force is guarding the spot.—A.P.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Aug. 1.

Moharrum passed off peacefully at Lahore without any untoward incident. Arrangements made by the authories were excellent and the Duldul procession passed through the streets without any hitch.—A P.

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, August 1.

Moharrum passed off quietly at Ahmedabad Police have made necessary arrangements throughout the route of the procession of Tajias. There was however, apprenesion of trouble at Santhal, in the Dholkar Taluka. Mahomedans of that place wanted to organise a procession of Tajias for the first time this year and Hindus wired to the Collector to make proper police arrangement. The Deputy Police Superintendent went to the place and fixed the route of the procession. He also bound down under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code certain Hindus and Mahomedans to observe peace.—A. P.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, August 1.

All the three days of Moharam celebrations pressed off quietly. The usual police arrangements were made and no untoward incident was reported.—A. P.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 1.

Moharram was celebrated peacefully at Lucknow. Nothing untoward happened and no symptoms of strained feelings was in evidence.—A. P.

AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 1.

The celebration of Moharrum passed off peacefully. Tazias were led through the city in a procession which was accompanied by the local Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners.—A. P.

YARN FRANCHISE.

RESOLUTION OF TAMIL NADU P. C. C

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 1.

At a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, resolutions expressing profound sorrow at the great loss sustained by the country in the death of Deshabandhu C. R. Das and calling upon the Tamilians to respond to Mr. Gandhi's appeal for an All-India Das Memorial and requesting all Congress organisations and Congressmen to take steps to make the appeal widely known and secure handsome response to it were passed.—

YARN FRANCHISE.

The Committee next adopted the resolution of the Working Committee with regard to the yarn franchise recommending to the All-India Congress Committee that 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn or eight annas per year be fixed as the Congress subscription.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The Committee also nominated Shrimati Sarojini Devi, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Dr. Ansari for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress.—A P.

TAX LEVY ON AGRICULTURAL INCOME.

BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

To protest against the suggestions made by some witnesses before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee for the imposition of taxes on agricultural income, a conference of Bengal landholders was held to-day under the presidency of the Maharajah of Darbhangha. A large number of zamindars were present.

The Maharajah in the course of his speech said the very existence of zamindars was threatened and that they must form a strong party. About the policy of the party he would say that it would try to conserve what was wholesome in our social and political institutions and discard all that was unwholesome. He emphasised the necessity of organising the landholding community in villages having a central association for the purpose of guiding their activities as a whole. Resolutions were passed protesting against the suggestions made before the Taxation Enquiry Committee for the imposition of a tax on the agricultural income which would mean a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the powers that be. A committee was formed consisting of many influential zamindars, for the adoption of measures for safeguarding their interests. —A. P.

COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COCHIN, Aug. 1.

At the fourth day's sitting of the Cochin Legislative Council, official members answered various criticisms levelled against the administration of their respective departments.

The Excise Superintendent stated that Cochin would not adopt a different excise policy from Travancore and British India as they were surrounded by these territories and that maximum revenue and minimum consumption was their ideal.

The Finance Member announced that enhanced taxation would be resorted to only as an extreme measure. The Dewan congratulated the non-official members on the excellent way in which they handled the various questions while discussing the general budget and agreed to consider their recommendation regarding the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee.—A.P.

I. C. S. PENSION SCHEME.

SIMLA, July 31.

An Extraordinary Gazette publishes the Secretary of State's despatch announcing his decision in connection with the valuation of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme at 31st March, 1923. Agreeing with the Government of India, the Secretary of State has decided that in view of the opposition of Provincial Associations, the Lee recommendations for the institution of a board should not be accepted. He accepts with unimportant reservations the alternative proposed by the Central Association.—A. P.

RUBBER EXPORTS ON MINIMUM DUTY

LONDON, July 31.

The Colonial Office states it is officially announced that the percentage of the standard production of rubber exportable on the minimum duty from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malaya States for the quarter beginning August 1st has been fixed at 75, being a ten per cent increase over that of the preceding quarter. His Majesty's Government have approved of certain concessions with regard to the assessment of the standard production in Malaya proposed by the High Commissioner in the Malaya States and anticipate that the effect thereof together with the recent release by the High Commissioner, under legal advice, of 6,000 tons of uncouponed rubber in Malaya will materially ease the situation.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHI AS PROPHET

SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS PROGRAMME

MRS. NAIDU AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Aug 1.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at Karachi this morning and was received at the station by the local Congress officials and several prominent citizens.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this evening Mrs. Naidu said that her main contribution to political India was to endeavour to find a lasting solution for the Hindu-Moslem differences for as long as there remained inter-communal strife in India there could be no true Swaraj. She wanted to devote all her energy to nation building rather than technical politics and to achieve co-ordination of all political parties towards one common aim. She was greatly interested in the student community and whenever an opportunity presented itself she spoke to them of both national and international ideals. She wanted India not to develop in isolation but as an integral unit of the larger world.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Referring to the Commonwealth of India Bill Mrs. Naidu said she was a signatory of it because she regarded it as a gesture which opened up great possibilities of discussion though her political outlook on India was essentially different from that of Mrs. Besant who confined her vision to the Dominion Status as a final destiny of India whereas she (Mrs. Naidu) was able to picture several forms of self-government that might suit India admirably in the future. She regarded the Bill as a means to an end but had grave doubts whether even so moderate a demand would ever be accepted or passed by the present Conservative Government. The salvation of India lay, in her opinion, in an economic regeneration and intercommunal unity which were indispensable conditions of Swaraj. There was a sound political economy behind the gospel of charkha which was the symbol of the cottage industries which were a source of supplementary income to the people mainly agricultural in avocation.

Asked about her opinion of Mr. Gandhi's policy Mrs. Naidu said she had been a follower of the Mahatma since 1914 when he was regarded more as a crank than anything else. She looked upon Mr. Gandhi as prophet. She did not believe that his power was waning but what was actually happening was that his message was growing stale to those who were always demanding something new and sensational. Mr. Gandhi had only one message to give and he had given it. All he could do now was to reiterate it. Christ, Mahomed and Buddha had only one message to give to the world. They gave it and passed on their way leaving behind a leaven which spread itself among millions of the world's population and built up their civilization. Gandhis was an identical case. To those who desire sensationalism he was a back number because he had nothing new to give them. Yet his message went deep down to the core of the national life of India. It was a practical message, for only by the threefold programme laid down by him could India build up a stable foundation for Swaraj.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Touching on the Indian question in South Africa, Mrs. Naidu said she did not believe that th proposed anti-Indian legislation would ever become law. After all South Africa had to maintain her reputation for equity and civilised justice. Mrs. Naidu blamed the Government of India more than anyone else for their folly in allowing such an iniquitous bill to be brought forward a year ago. She suggested a round table conference to South Africa's political leaders who agreed that it was an excellent practical suggestion. Ever since then she had been patiently waiting for the Government of India to act in the hope that they would do their duty towards the Indians overseas. She thought a year quite a long enough period to wait and her next step was to stir up the whole of India to agitate as in Gokhale's time until something was done in the matter. When in South Africa, she pledged herself to do her utmost to effect a settlement of the Indian question. She intended to keep that pledge and if the Government of India did not feel strong enough to protect the interests of Indians abroad, she thought the people of India would at least exert themselves to the utmost to give both the moral and material support to their compatriots in South Africa in their struggle against injustice and fellow prejudice.

Questioned regarding the Reforms, Mrs. Naidu said: "They came ten years too late to be of any value and diarchy is a most dismal failure as has been proved even by those who tried to work it in good faith. I do not believe in instalments of self-government and platitudes about teaching India how to govern herself. Self-government is the only thing that will teach a people the art of self-government by her own united effort and at all costs."—A. P

MADRAS RADIO CLUB.

MADRAS, August 1.

The Madras Radio Club celebrated its first anniversary yesterday evening Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer presiding. The Secretary gave an account of the activities of the club during the year. There were 153 members on the rolls and during the last twelve months transmitting licenses were granted to ten members. There was a discussion on the advisability of admitting ladies and students as members on a rupee subscription and a proposal to that effect was accepted but without conferring on such members the power to vote.—A. P.

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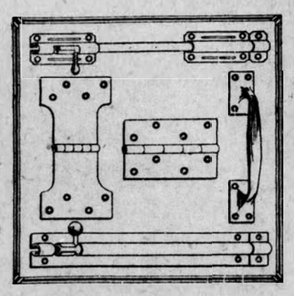

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